

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 502.

FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

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THE CRITIC.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

AT A MEETING of the Committee of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, held on Saturday last, the following resolutions were agreed to: "That the excise duty on paper obstructs literature and education, interferes with foreign trade, wastes capital, harasses industry, and neither is nor can be collected without violating the laws of the land." "That the friends and correspondents of the Association throughout the country be urged to lose no time in writing to their Members, and forwarding petitions to Parliament in support of the proposal of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to repeal the duties on paper and foreign books, to abolish the newspaper stamp, and to equalise and extend the book postage." Judging from the terms of these resolutions, we are inclined to suppose that the members of the committee do not think the repeal of the duty by any means so probable as it appears to be. To be sure, from having been a tax under the censure of the House of Commons, its abolition now forms part of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER's Budget. That is certainly a great step in advance; but in the mean time, and before the proposition passes into a law, there is much to be done. It will have to undergo the severe scrutiny of the House of Commons, and the opposition of those who see, or think they see, in the abolition of the paper duty the establishment of the cheap press. It was only the other day that the cheap papers were taunted with the suggestion that, when the duty was removed, perhaps they might be able to afford better writers; and, however unfair or untrue the suggestion, it suffices to show which way the wind of doctrine lies in certain quarters.

It is a favourite argument with the supporters of the duty that its removal cannot benefit the public in any way. They say that the duty on a single copy of a newspaper is so infinitesimally small, that its remission can make no difference in the retail price, and although in some cases the advantage will be very considerable, the whole of it will go into the pockets of proprietors of newspapers. But in our opinion only a part of this is true. Of course, it will be impossible to reduce the price of a copy by the fraction of a farthing; but that is only a one-sided way to look upon the matter. Has competition no power to indicate to proprietors other means of laying out the money besides putting it into their own pockets? Will not this natural commercial instinct drive them to use the whole or a very considerable portion of the difference in *improving the article*, which will be a more substantial boon to the public than a small diminution in price? The *Times*, after having consistently opposed the repeal of the paper duty, now veers round, *more suo*, and with astonishing effrontery says: "We honestly believe the repeal a great boon to the whole community, and have always ardently desired it." But the *Times* at the same time insinuates that the repeal will be a direct gift to its proprietors of 40,000*l.*, taking the chance of alarming members of the House of Commons into opposing the duty on the plea that the *Times* had been bribed. Whether or not the work will be successful remains to be seen; but whoever wrote that insinuation must have known perfectly well that the direct effect of the repeal will be to raise the whole character of the press nearer to that level of which the *Times* has, by its great wealth, enjoyed almost the exclusive enjoyment—a privilege far more valuable to it than any 40,000*l.* to be gained by the repeal of the duty.

Another view to be taken of the case, and by no means an unimportant one, is that which Mr. GLADSTONE himself suggested in introducing the subject the other night. Remove the duty, and you unfetter the hands of the paper-maker; you enable him to improve his manufacture, and by the use of fresh materials to entirely revolutionise the price and quality of goods. Mr. GLADSTONE said that there is no fibrous article that may not be used for the manufacture of paper. He spoke nothing but the plain truth; and, having that fact in mind, we are not quite without hopes of seeing the penny papers printed upon paper equal in quality to that now used for the *Times*, and the dearer journals be enabled to make a substantial reduction in their selling price. If so, the public will be benefited both ways.

MOST OLD UNIVERSITY MEN, whether they belong to Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, will feel interested in the debate which took place in the House of Commons last Tuesday night. It concerns, of course, Cambridge men especially. The speakers all belonged to that University, and to one college in it—Trinity. There was, indeed, something dramatic in the position of the three graduates towards their old *alma mater*. There was the accuser, Mr. POLLARD URQUHART: the judge, or rather referee, Lord STANLEY; and the advocate for the defence, Mr. WALPOLE. There was, too, we are glad to say, little acrimony shown in the accusation; and Mr. WALPOLE defended his clients earnestly and yet courteously. Lord STANLEY, with characteristic caution, declined to side with either Mr. URQUHART or Mr. WALPOLE, though he evidently leaned more to the former. His Lordship's advice to Mr. URQUHART was simply to wait until the close of the year, when the functions of the Cambridge Commissioners (of which he himself is one) would expire. As a Commissioner he considered he would be breaking faith with the colleges were he now to support Mr. URQUHART's motion. We assume that our readers are acquainted with the debate, and shall not, therefore, enter into any close examination of the various clauses

in the newly-adopted Cambridge Statutes objected to by the proposer of the motion. Suffice to say that generally it advocated the right of Dissenters to share in all the privileges of the University. This subject is, we are aware, a tender point with a large number of Cambridge men, more especially those who are in holy orders; nevertheless, it is one which it is just as well to look at boldly. That the claim of the Dissenters is a just one, and will therefore be conceded ultimately, we have not the least doubt. Already very many among the junior graduates recognise it as such, and would support it were a chance offered them of doing so. We do not say they are powerful enough to carry it, nor even that, if they were sufficiently powerful, they ought to do so immediately. Something must be yielded to the conscientious scruples of the older members of the University; and both client and advocate must remember that patience is a quality not less necessary than amiable. It ought to cheer all those who look forward to the future of the University to know that the conceders are generally to be found in the ranks of the younger graduates, the opposers among the older. Mr. DENMAN, when a candidate for the representation of the University (we are now merely considering the principles which Mr. DENMAN was supposed to represent), carried with him at least three-fourths of the more youthful of the non-clerical electors. Again, to take the case of the Cambridge Commissioners, it is known that these gentlemen met with their chief, almost their only supporters, among the younger Fellows and Masters of Arts. "The old order changeth, giving place to new"—changes slowly indeed, but yet surely. We do not think that Dissenters can be prevented from having their share of the privileges of our old Universities; and we think that their opponents should make the best of what they will probably regard as a "bad job." To the Universities themselves the admission of Dissenters can hardly be otherwise than an immense gain; and we for our part do not see how such admission can possibly injure the Church of England. Old Cambridge men will on the whole be willing, we think, to allow that the Dissenters who think most kindly, we might say affectionately, of the Church of England, have been at one of our Universities, even though when there they were debarred from sharing in its most important privileges. We might, were it necessary, glance at the weakness of many of Mr. WALPOLE's arguments against Mr. URQUHART's motion. He tells us that, "as to the requirement that the Masters of Colleges should be in holy orders, the general opinion of both these great institutions, Trinity and John's, was that to dispense with it would be detrimental, and contrary to the original intentions of the founders." This extreme care for "the original intentions of the founders" reminds of the adage that a certain very unsaintly personage is said occasionally to quote Scripture. Possibly these same founders intended that the youthful undergraduates, who now flourish in coats of many colours, should never divest themselves of the ordained "subfusc," as undoubtedly they did that Fellows should consider that their college emoluments obliged them to do something in return.

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes us with the following contribution to the Shakespearian question, and points out one at least of the probable sources whence the emendations of the "Old Corrector" have been derived. The point is curious, and worth consideration; but it should be recollected that Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Staunton have succeeded in showing that the major part of the readings are taken either from the commentators of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, or from the first folio or the quartos.

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS COBBLEERS.

"Give thy base poets back their cobbled rhymes,"—Dryden.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In the discussions that have taken place as to the alterations proposed by Mr. Collier in the text of Shakespeare, it is most remarkable that the probable, nay, almost certain author of them, Z. Jackson, has never been mentioned. He was a printer in London, and had printed portions of the poet's works for different publishers, and in 1818 he published a pamphlet entitled "A Few Concise Examples of Errors corrected in Shakspeare's Plays," which was unfavourably criticised in the *Literary Gazette*. In the following year he published an octavo volume of 470 pages, entitled "Shakspeare's Genius Justified, being Restorations and Illustrations of 700 Passages in Shakspeare's Plays which have hitherto held at defiance the penetration of all Shakspeare's Commentators;" and this book seems to have been the source whence the alterations in the now notorious old copy were drawn and, it may be that they were there written by Jackson's own hand. He seems to have commenced his labours towards the latter period of an eleven years' captivity in France, and he says that "recourse to books I had none," which must be taken in a qualified sense, for he refers to upwards of a dozen commentators, to the old editions of Shakespeare (perhaps from the commentators), and to that great stumbling-block, "Johnson's Dictionary." He rests his title to the office of restorer on practical knowledge in the typographic art, and generally founds his corrections, or rather alterations, on a supposed dullness in the ear of a person writing from dictation and mistaking one sound for another, or being unable to decipher bad manuscript, or misplacement of type in the letter-press, or from mistake in composing. Of the latter class this may be taken as an instance: He has it that "time and the hour," in "Macbeth," should be "time and the honour," and says that the compositor, having composed *ho*, thought that he had *hono*, from the *o* coming before *ur*; and thus *hour* for *honour*. This and many other suggestions are most ingenious, but they are very often absurd in the extreme, and savour of the tedium of the prison. On the whole, the pretended emendations show that the greatest delicacy is required in dealing with the text; for, instead of its being improved, it is more often spoiled by ignorance and presumption, and that no less by Dr. Johnson and others held eminent

* "Mine hour is not yet come," John, 2, iv.; "When Jesus knew that his hour was come," John, 13, i.; Mat. 14, xxxv.—Used to signify most remarkable transactions in a person's life.—Warburton.

than by Jackson, whose memory I resuscitate. Of this I give some instances below. Those who can refer to older authorities than I have may speak more fully and positively, for I write subject to correction, and bearing in mind the adage, "Dictionaries are only the remembrancers of wise men, but the oracles of fools."

It is passing strange that Mr. Collier should found the reasons for the corrections on similar grounds to Jackson. If they should be identical there cannot be two opinions.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. A. G.

Alterations proposed to be made in Shakespeare's Plays, by Z. Jackson, Printer, London, in and prior to 1819, with quotations from old authors, and observations showing that they would be improper.

* The text referred to is not quite clear from the writer. The words in italics in the quotations from Shakespeare were proposed to be omitted, and those within brackets were to be substituted for them.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Act 1, Scene 3, page 40.

Falstaff.—I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves* [craves], she gives the leer of invitation.

To *carve*—figuratively, to choose for one's self; to choose one's own lot.—*Barlow*. *Carver*—figuratively, the disposer, master, or chooser of his own station, circumstances, or condition.—*Ibid*.

Labourers have not "opportunity to struggle with the richer unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to carve to their wants."—*Locke*.

Act 2, Scene 2, page 78.

Pistol.—I will retort the sum in *equipoise* [equipoise].

To *equip*—to put one in good equipage or habit.—*Gazophylacium Anglicanum*.

Equipage—the provision of all things necessary for a journey or voyage, as attire, furniture, attendance, horses, clothes, &c.—*Kersey*.

To *retort*—to return or throw back, to return.—*Kersey*.

Note.—*Equipage*, and not *equi-page*, should be the pronunciation.

Act 3, Scene 3, page 138.

Mrs. Ford.—Shall we send that foolish *carriou* [eye on, carry on], Mistress Quickly, to him?

Carriou—figuratively, a gross, disagreeable person.—*Barlow*.

Johnson, from the above passage from the play, gives this erroneous meaning, "A name of reproach for a worthless woman." The word, it appears, was applicable to either man or woman.

TWELFTH NIGHT.—Act 2, Scene 4, page 311.

The Duke.—But 'tis that miracle, and queen of gems,

That nature pranks her in [in her], attracts my soul.

Frank—to glory in one's self.—*Gazophylacium Anglicanum*.

To *prank* up—to set off, deck, or trim.—*Kersey*.

To *prank*—to dress or set out ostentatiously or in a showy manner.—*Barlow*.

"False rules *prankt* in reason's garb."—*Milton*.

"In sumptuous ture she joyed herself to *prank*."—*Spencer*.

Johnson even more grossly perverts the text; he gave it thus:

"'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,

That nature pranks, her *mind* attracts my soul."

Her beauty is meant, and not her mind.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.—Act 1, Scene 3, page 217.

Claudio.—Only for *propagation* [procuracion] of a dower

Remaining in the coffer of her friends.

To *propagate*—to cause anything to multiply or increase, to spread abroad.—*Kersey*.

Propagation—a spreading abroad or increasing.—*Bailey*.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.—Act 5, Scene 1, page 479.

Theseus.—Here come two noble beasts in, a moon [man] and a lion.

The idol which in England represented the moon had its head clothed with a hood having an ass's ears. Shakespeare evidently used the word "moon" in derision of Snout, as he in a like manner used the word "lion" in applying it to a skin. Moon-calf, amongst other things, means a stupid fellow:

"The sotted moon-calf gapes."—*Dryden*.

The allusion to the English goddess might be cavilled at, if regard were only had to the place where the scene is laid; but it must be borne in mind who the audience were.

TAMING THE SHREW.—Induction, Scene 2, page 31.

Sly.—What, I am not *bestraught* [bestrid:]—Here's—

Straught, stretched.—*Kersey*. Not bestretched in imagination. The sentence is unfinished, like "on the other" given below.

The following is from Dr. Johnson, and must startle those who have a high opinion of his learning, industry, and ability:

"*Bestraught*, part. Of this participle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may derive it from *bestrad*; (1) perhaps it is corrupted from *distracted*. Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits."

Bailey gives "strained, distorted; distracted or confused," as the meaning of *distracted*, but Johnson gives "*distracted*" only, and gives a quotation which shows that it does not mean that, but "deprived" or "bereaved."

"He was then *distracted* of his wits."—*Camden*.

The words *raught* (reached), draught, and *straught*, seem all of one family.

Act 1, Scene 2, page 58.

Grumio.—Why give him gold enough and marry him to a puppet, or an aglet baby; or an old *trot* [trot] with ne'er a tooth in her head.

"How now, bold face! cries an old trot; sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you steal."—*L'Estrange*.

Act 4, Scene 1, page 121.

Grumio.—Fye, fye, on all tired Jades! on all mad masters! and all foul ways! was ever man so beaten? was ever man so ray'd? was ever man so weary?

Mr. Jackson says that by "rayed" Shakespeare meant the cracks and streaks which such parts of Grumio's frame received as were exposed to the nipping frost; and Dr. Johnson derives the word from the French "*rayé*," and says that in the above instance it means "to streak or mark in long lines" by lashes; and, as if to show his own folly, gives this quotation, altering the spelling:

"His horse is *raied* with the yellows."—*Shakespeare*.

Here is meant coloured or discoloured by the jaundice; but according to *Kersey*, "*raynouse*" means scabby. Grumio, it is to be supposed, meant smeared or befouled and discoloured. He complains of foul ways, and his new mistress "waded through the dirt" to pluck his master off him. The exact meaning may probably be got in Ray's "Collection of Unusual or Local English Words," published about 1673.

WINTER'S TALE.—Act 5, Scene 3, page 416.

Leontes.—The *fixure* [fixure] of her eye has motion in't as we are mocked with art.

The poet refers to the fact that portraits are generally so painted that, move to what point soever in front, the eyes seem to move and look at the observer; and the proposed alteration is clearly wrong. Dr. Johnson altered "*fixure*" into "*fixture*," and erroneously gives the meaning as "position." He also changed the "*are*" into "*were*," which, as he did not insert an "if" before "*we*," is monstrous—

"As we were mocked with art."

MACBETH.—Act 1, Scene 7, page 83.

Macbeth.—Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself

And falls on the other [theory].—How now, what news?

[Enter Lady Macbeth.]

The corrector (!) imagined that the vaulting was by a horse and not by a man, and asked, "on the other what?" A drunken sailor on Blackheath failed in several

attempts to get on the back of an ass, but at length, rendered furious by the laughter of the bystanders, he made desperate effort, and vaulted over and fell sprawling on the other side of the beast. That is one answer, and Shakespeare gives another; thus: "If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife." A. G.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from Mr. DYCE corrects a statement in our review of Mr. HAMILTON's "Inquiry into the Genuineness of the MS. Corrections in Mr. Payne Collier's Annotated Shakspeare Folio, 1632," &c.:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In your review of Mr. Hamilton's book on "The Shakespearian Documents," there is a mis-statement which I should feel obliged if you would correct, viz., that "I have pointed out thirty-two literal and verbal blunders in Mr. Collier's printed copy of Mrs. Alley's letter."

I could not point out those blunders, for I never saw the original letter.

Indeed, I have always avoided giving any opinion concerning the genuineness of the various Shakespearian documents published by Mr. Collier. In the biographical sketch prefixed to my edition of the great poet I inserted the whole series of "Ellesmere Papers," placing each within brackets, because several critics had pronounced them to be more than suspicious, but leaving my readers to form their own judgment of their value. And in my recent "Strictures on Mr. Collier's New Edition of Shakespeare" (the main object of which work was to expose the injustice done to me by Mr. Collier's deliberate and artful misrepresentations throughout six volumes), though I occasionally showed the absurdity of sundry "MS. corrections" so blindly adopted by Mr. Collier, I forbore to touch on the question whether the said "corrections" ought to be regarded as ancient or modern.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ALEXANDER DYCE.

33, Oxford Terrace, Feb. 13, 1860.

The passage in Mr. HAMILTON's volume stands as follows:

The thirty-two minor blunders, literal and verbal, which occur in Mr. Collier's professedly *verbatim* and *literatim* copy of this letter of Mrs. Alley, are of less importance, although not undeserving of reprehension. The Rev. A. Dyce, in his "Strictures on Mr. Collier's New Edition of Shakespeare, 1858," has published a series of alleged mis-statements and inaccuracies committed by Mr. Collier, which would be incredible, were they not vouched for by the name of a scholar of Mr. Dyce's unimpeachable truth and accuracy.

The exact text of the Dulwich letter is given side by side with Mr. COLLIER's version of it; so that the thirty-two literal and verbal blunders may be verified without any difficulty.

WE RECEIVED too late for insertion in our last number the following epistle from Mr. CHARLES READE.

Bolton-row, Feb. 8.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will find a corner for the following lines. Mr. J. F. Stephen has disavowed the last dastardly attempt in the *Saturday Review* to vilify me *apropos* of another man's book. I regret, therefore, having identified him with this abuse of the public press and its power. If he had not expressly confined his disavowal to this particular case, my regrets would be more liberally expressed. The true author of the thing is, it seems, a coward as well as all I have called him. He actually hides his head, and allows another man to receive a public insult his own malignity and mendacity have extorted. This, then, is a case for the police, and you will see by your advertising column, that I am offering a reward of 5*l*. for the discovery of Mr. Whitefeather, Whiteliver, or whatever his nameless name may be.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully.

CHARLES READE.

Dissenting, as we do *in toto*, from the argument which Mr. READE adopts, disapproving of the language which he uses, and considering him altogether very much in the wrong as regards Mr. STEPHEN, we can insert no more letters of this kind. If Mr. READE has any new fact to allege, that will be an entirely different matter; but for the present it appears to us that to assert the right of any man to charge another with the authorship of an anonymous article, and insist upon a reply, is to deny the right of anonymity in journalism. But Mr. READE goes farther. He charges a gentleman with having been the author of an attack upon him, and, when he finds that his charge is entirely unfounded, he insists that the gentleman so wrongfully charged shall deny the authorship of a number of other articles unspecified. Surely there is nothing reasonable in this!

NEW EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE.—M. Bettger, an eminent German chemist, has just discovered a curious property of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas—viz., that being brought into contact with certain saline solutions, and especially with nitrate of silver, it will, by chemical combinations, form substances of a highly explosive nature. A few particles of that obtained with nitrate of silver will, when subjected to friction, explode with as much violence as the fulminate of mercury. This will in some measure account for certain instances of explosion hitherto unexplained. Dr. J. Torrey, of New York, some time ago discovered that illuminating gas, when conveyed through copper pipes, would in time produce an explosive deposit on the inner surface. In 1839, a gasfitter at New York, while engaged in taking down some copper pipes in a house, happened to blow through one of them in order to try whether it was stopped up or not. This instantly caused a violent explosion; the man's whole face was frightfully lacerated, and he died of his wounds a few hours afterwards. Dr. Torrey, who has paid much attention to the subject, states that the substance which causes the explosion has the appearance of a black crust, and that, if scraped with a bit of wire, however slightly, it will detonate, ejecting a quantity of dust and smoke from the pipe. Dr. Torrey, nevertheless, by dint of great perseverance, succeeded in collecting a teaspoonful of this dangerous compound, which appeared under the form of dark brown shiny scales, reducible to a red powder by trituration. When struck with a hammer on an anvil, it would explode, producing luminous sparks, and if touched with a red hot iron it would go off like gunpowder. The temperature necessary to make it detonate was about 200 degrees centigrade (392 Fahr.). This substance seems to have been of the same nature as those discovered by M. Bettger, and which he describes as being combinations of copper with carburetted hydrogen, the latter acting therein the same part as cyanogen in other well-known fulminates. Gas pipes are never made of copper now, and neither iron nor lead is liable to produce any fulminating compound.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Reminiscences of the late Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq.; or, the Pursuits of an English Country Gentleman. By Sir JOHN E. EARDLEY-WILMOT, Bart. London: John Murray. pp. 301.

WHEN THE SQUIRE OF TEDWORTH (whom the late Duke of Wellington complimented by calling him "the Field-Marshal of English Fox-hunters") was gathered to his fathers, a writer in the *Times*, with what may perhaps be considered questionable taste, saw fit to improve the occasion by gravely inquiring whether a life spent in fox-hunting is to be considered the noblest and most commendable career for a British gentleman. The tone in which the question was asked was not a very flattering one, nor was the conclusion arrived at by any means complimentary to the *amour propre* of the thousands of Englishmen who devote a very large portion of their lives to the pursuits in which Mr. Assheton Smith delighted. There was a feeling of resentment excited in sporting circles, and various attempts were made on the part of more or less judicious friends to prove that the departed sportsman really had other and nobler occupations than fox-hunting and cricketing. It was pointed out that he had really busied himself with promoting the prosperity of the large number of people who lived upon his estates, especially of such of them as were employed in the valuable slate-quarries in Wales, whence so large a portion of his wealth was derived. It was argued, moreover, that the very management of such an estate as his was in itself an engrossing occupation. It was shown also that he had taken great interest in the improvement of steam navigation, and a claim was even attempted to be set up on his behalf (and not entirely without success) to the discovery of the "wave line" in the building of ships. These and more arguments were urged in defence of the memory of Mr. Smith; and several articles addressed to the same end appeared in the *Field* newspaper, which attracted such attention among the friends of the deceased sportsman, that (as Sir John Eardley-Wilmot informs us in his preface) they have been used, at the request of Mrs. Assheton Smith, as the foundation for the volume before us.

And yet, after admitting all that has been urged in his favour, we must confess that the writer in the *Times* was not very far wrong when he asserted that the life of this great sportsman was very little but a long career of great opportunities wasted. We do not intend to deny the excellent effect upon the spirit of the people produced by the preservation of the old national sports. We believe that fox-hunting is a capital institution in its way, and we should be sorry to see it die out of the land. It is clear also that, unless some gentlemen of fortune devote a portion of their time and means to its preservation, it must speedily pass away. We discard as absurd the common objections that are urged against it by those who do not see what an admirable school it offers for the education of a body of skilled and fearless horsemen—who do not understand how much it tends to knit class with class, and bring those into a friendly competition of address and courage who could scarcely have associated with each other under any other circumstances. In the hunting-field it is not so much who has the longest purse or the longest pedigree, but who is the best man, who rides up to hounds and is in at the death after a ten miles' burst over a difficult country. Tried by these tests, plain John Stiles, farmer, is as good a man or better than his landlord the peer.

All this, and very much more, may be urged in favour of this fine old pastime; but when we have admitted it all, and have perused Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot's volume into the bargain, we are bound to declare that there may be too much even of a good thing. Foxes are all very well in their way and in their season; but, as even *toujours perdrix* is not an appetising dish, *toujours rénard* is a still less savoury one. But here we have foxes under our nose at every page. There is a fox's head with two foxes' tails crossed on the cover of the book; the vignette on the title-page is a neat little engraving representing the hall-table at Tedworth, which is charged with one time-piece and six foxes' heads stuffed and in glass cases; the vignette at the end of the preface also represents eight "foxes' heads on the kennel-door at Tedworth," all apparently in an advanced state of decomposition. But all these foxes are as nothing to the foxes which abound in the text. The memoir positively swarms with them. According to "Scrutator" (an authority in sporting matters), Mr. Smith used at one time of his life to hunt six days in the week. In the present state of the law in England, it is not easy to see how he could well have hunted more. Upon the same authority we learn that "the number of foxes killed by Mr. Smith during his mastership of hounds savours somewhat of the marvellous. He assured a brother sportsman that he had cut off fifteen hundred brushes with a pocket-knife, which he afterwards lost in West Woods." The loss of that interesting relic is to be deplored. Apparently, it was impossible for Mr. Smith to have too much fox. So attached was he to his favourite sport, that "during the hunting season he dined in scarlet, the inside of his coat being lined with white silk." To kill or even injure a fox in any but the legitimate way was, in his estimation, a capital offence without benefit of clergy. It had nearly gone hard

with poor Farmer Dickman, who had the temerity to catch a fox when Mr. Smith's hounds were after it, and to put it into a bag. It was in 1826, when he was hunting with the Tedworth Hunt, that the hounds chased a fox to a certain farm, and then lost him:

At this farm, then, up went their heads, and they stood looking about as hounds do when they know the fox is somewhere near, but cannot tell exactly where. The squire (on Anderson, a famous little thorough-bred dark-brown nag) made a rapid cast around the buildings to make sure our fox was not forward. He then jumped off his horse and seized a great country fellow by the collar, and swore he would horsewhip him if he did not tell him what they had done with the fox. The fellow blubbered out, "It was not I, it was Charley Dickman as had him."—"Show him to me, if you value your bones," said the squire; and while they went to look for him, I and the late Mr. Henry Pierrepont kept the hounds back in the farmyard. All at once they began baying at the stable door, which I opened, and they rushed at the corn bin, and in it was the fox in a sack, out of which he was turned, and so the tragedy ended. "Now, sir," said the squire to Mr. Dickman, "give an account of yourself, or you or I shall have as good a licking as one man can give another."—"Please, sir," said Dickman, "I zee'd a fox come into the yard, and thinking that Parson Lance's hounds were 'worrying' the poor critter, I cotches him up, and was agoing to take him over to Squire Smith, of Penton." This pacified the squire, who, putting his hand in his pocket and turning down his cuffs again, said, "Your excuse is a good one, and here is half-a-crown for it, although I do not believe a word of what you say."

Another gentleman relates, that once at his dinner-table, when some one stated that he had put up a fox while out shooting, a lady innocently inquired why he had not killed it. "Had he done so," said Mr. Smith, with an accent of horror at such a vulpecidal suggestion, "he would not be sitting there." Once at a breakfast-table at Tedworth, we are told, when he was intent upon the newspaper, "he suddenly uttered an expression of horror, and visible concern overspread his countenance." The ladies present, supposing that some great European calamity had occurred, asked him anxiously what was the matter, and received for answer this astounding piece of intelligence, "By Jove, a dog fox has been burnt to death in a barn."

It is only fair to Sir John Eardley-Wilmot to admit that he has performed his task of biographer in a way that will be gratifying to the friends and admirers of Mr. Smith. Whether the severest laws of taste have been invariably observed in the manner of lauding his hero is another question. To some it may appear that the incidents of his boyhood are dwelt upon with unnecessary minuteness, and that the subject of his eulogy scarcely acquires much dignity from the narration of such matters as the first whipping which Master Tom received on the knee of his father—an event which made him resolve "never to do anything from violence or compulsion;" and to this stern resolution he adhered "as religiously as did the youthful Hannibal to the famous oath imposed on him when only nine years old by his father Hamilcar." Rather a pompous, and scarcely an appropriate, comparison! The circumstances of this whipping and a few other facts in Master Smith's early life, are sufficiently amusing to be quoted.

His father met his nurse and himself near the yew-tree before mentioned, when the nurse said: "I can do nothing with Master Smith, sir; he will do nothing he is told." His father, without another word, laid the child across his knee, and gave him a severe whipping. This, Mr. Smith remarked, appeared to him so extremely unjust, namely, to inflict punishment before his parent heard what he had to say, that he from that hour determined never again to do what he was told. The first accident which ever befel him was some time before the above flagellation, and almost in his earliest childhood. His mother found him lying on his nurse's lap, and looking like a tench just taken out of the water, in a gasping state. "What is the matter with the child?" she inquired. "Nothing; he is doing nicely," replied the nurse. Upon examination, however, Mrs. Smith found that he had succeeded in disgorging a large pin which he had swallowed, and which he was *munching* as boys do lollypops.

When at Eton the accomplishment in which he mainly distinguished himself appears to have been that of boxing, a recreation in which he took great delight, and for which he continued to retain a partiality all through his life. His biographer informs us that "his Eton career is rendered most memorable"—not by any remarkable proficiency in scholastic learning, but "by his famous battle with Jack Musters, still spoken of by Etonians as one of the most hard-fought and severe contests ever recorded in the annals of youthful pugilism." At no period of his life does he appear to have been indifferent to the attractions of a little amateur pugilism, and it needed very slight provocation to induce him to take off his coat and "polish off" a stalwart coal-heaver or a rustic who had offended him. These, however, are no great matters, and if a gentleman chooses to put himself in the position of having to go out to dinner with a beef-steak tied over his eye, we see no objection to his doing so; but we are afraid from what we find here that Mr. Smith was occasionally in the habit of using his skill in contests less equal and chivalrous. At any rate, we are sorry to find a rather disagreeable story about his having knocked down an attorney's clerk, a mere youth, who came to serve him with a writ; and when he was sensibly advised by his attorney to make compensation obstinately refused to do so, and faced the charge next day before Mr. Broughton, nearly committed a second assault, was fined five pounds, and appeared on a subsequent morning in the columns of the *Morning Post* under the heading of "An Irate Provincial." Upon this anecdote Sir John Eardley-Wilmot observes that it "proves that Mr. Smith occasionally gave way to his temper." Some of the anecdotes

given of the impetuosity of his temper are, however, much more laughable than this encounter with the attorney's clerk:

Once, when he hunted Lincolnshire, and his hounds had drawn Kettlethorpe Wood, belonging to Sir William Ingleby, without finding a fox, Mr. Smith observed a man at a gate, in a shooting-jacket and with a gun over his shoulder, who opened it for him, and at whom, taking him to be the game-keeper and imagining him to have been beating the covert, he railed in no measured terms, saying he would tell his master of the blank which had occurred. The man listened quietly to the squire, and touched his hat. After they had got through and were trotting off to Lee Wood, belonging to Sir Charles Anderson, at no great distance, Mr. Uppley said to Mr. Smith, "Do you know who that was?"—"No, indeed," was the reply, "and I don't care." When told that it was Sir William himself, and that he was merely passing through the wood, in which he strictly preserved foxes, on his way to his shooting grounds, Mr. Smith was anxious to go back and apologise; but his friends said there was no occasion for this, for Sir William, they observed, was rather eccentric, and would be amused at being taken for one of his keepers. After Mr. Smith gave up the Burton country he resided in the Vale for several seasons, being frequently the guest of the Duke of Rutland, and joining the various packs in the neighbourhood from Belvoir Castle. "I've known him," says Dick Christian, "come all the way from Belvoir to Gumley of a morning, two-and-thirty miles, to cover, and back again at night." To accomplish these long distances he was up early at the castle, and breakfasted alone. On one occasion he was not satisfied with the breakfast prepared for him, and complained to the footman who waited upon him that he did not think he had the attention given to him to which he was entitled. The Duke's servant received the rebuke in silence; but on the following morning, when the sportsman came down to breakfast, he was surprised to see all the footmen in the castle enter the room in their state liveries, and take their station around the table. The Duke, to whom his guest's complaint had been reported, feeling satisfied that every attention had been paid to Mr. Smith, for whom he always entertained a sincere regard, took this effectual mode of reproving his testy humour. At another time he complained of the scarcity of muffins; upon which the servants received orders, when next the guests assembled at the breakfast table, to pour in upon him a perpetual stream of muffins. Each footman accordingly presented to the bewildered squire an unceasing succession of hot plates, the chorus being, "Muffins, Mr. Smith."

Sir John Eardley-Wilmot having devoted an entire chapter to the consideration of Mr. Smith's claim to be considered the inventor of the "wave line" in ship-building, that subject cannot be passed over *sub silentio*. We think that the evidence clearly establishes the opinion expressed by Sir Roderick Murchison, that credit is to be accorded to both Mr. Smith and Mr. Scott Russell, for having discovered the principle independently. That Mr. Russell's discovery was based upon deductions more sound and scientific than those which were arrived at by Mr. Smith cannot, we imagine, be doubted. According to the explanation given by the latter to Sir Roderick Murchison, he was directed to the discovery by an observation made whilst a boy at Eton, upon the motion of a flat stone when thrown into the Thames. Seeing, however, that he left Eton, according to the admission of his biographer, without having acquired the ordinary elements of arithmetic, it is not to be supposed that he was able to reason out the matter upon hydro-dynamical principles. More probable is it, as Sir Roderick Murchison suggests, that he arrived at conclusions empirically, and at the cost of many very expensive experiments. Considering the very slender claims of Mr. Smith to be regarded as a man of any scientific acquirements, we think that this is all that can be claimed for him by even the most zealous of his friends.

To sum up, our general impression with regard to this volume is that it had been better for the reputation of the subject of it that it had never appeared. That the late Squire of Tedworth and of Vaeol possessed many very amiable qualities, is sufficiently obvious from the esteem we may say love, with which he was regarded by the whole sporting world, besides an immense number of private friends. A kind friend, a good landlord, a liberal employer, a brave man—no doubt he was all these, and this is to say much; but that he was not exactly the man to make a hero of is a proposition which Sir John Eardley-Wilmot has proved, with a completeness which will be highly satisfactory to any enemies Mr. Smith may have left behind him. It is just one more instance of a man being injured by the zeal of injudicious friends.

The Life of the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India. With Extracts from his Journals and Correspondence. London: John Murray. 1860. 2 vols. pp. 941.

THERE HAVE BEEN BISHOPS OF CALCUTTA as eminent for piety and zeal as the late Dr. Wilson; and at least one of them, benignant Reginald Heber, surpassed him in some of the qualities which lend a secular and universally-appreciable charm to the Christian life. But Dr. Wilson was more fortunate than any of his predecessors in his long tenure of office. In its early history, the see of Calcutta had been to the English Church what Sierra Leone was to English officialism. Daniel Wilson enjoyed his bishopric for a quarter of a century—a long and almost unparalleled tenure. Zeal like his, with such a period of time granted for its exertion, naturally produced abundant fruits, and he has come to be considered as the Bishop of Calcutta. Popularity and prominence at home preceded his acceptance of the see of Calcutta, and, under all the circumstances, it was natural that his life should be written or compiled on an extensive scale. Mr. Bateman has done his work well. He has allowed the energetic Bishop as much as possible to tell his own story, and copious extracts from Dr. Wilson's journals and correspondence form the staple contents of the volumes before us. They have been selected with skill and judgment, and the connecting narrative is unaffected and satisfactory. In one respect Mr. Bateman's performance of his

task is entitled to special commendation. Clerical biographers, especially when they are relatives or connections of the persons whose lives they write, are sadly liable to what the late Lord Macaulay used to style the *lues Boswelliana*. Mr. Bateman is singularly conspicuous among his brethren for his avoidance of this cardinal biographical error. He loves and admires his father-in-law, but without idolatry or blindness. The worthy Bishop's undeniable faults of character and disposition are candidly brought out, as well as his many virtues and excellencies. We feel that we have to do with a human being, imperfect as are even the best of the race, and not with a biographical abstraction. Those most conversant with clerical biographies will be the first to appreciate Mr. Bateman's candour.

Dr. Wilson was no ordinary man, and his career was one of unusual interest. Born in 1778, in Spitalfields, where his father was a prosperous silk manufacturer, he displayed at an early period the vigour of character which marked his subsequent ecclesiastical career. One of his first schoolmasters remarked of him: "There is no milk-and-water in that boy; he will be something either very bad or very good." It was not long doubtful which direction he was to take. In spite of the intellectual quickness which he displayed at school, and the prosperous circumstances of his family, he was not brought up to any of the professions, but at the age of fourteen was placed in the warehouse of his maternal uncle, Mr. William Wilson, an extensive silk manufacturer and merchant—a curious start in life for a future bishop. Four years after this, and when his apprenticeship had still three years to run, he received his earliest religious impressions of importance, and adopted the views which are known as "Evangelical." He soon persuaded himself that it was his duty to enter the ministry; but, acting on the advice of Rowland Hill, whom he consulted though a stranger, he resolved to labour on at his uncongenial vocation until his indentures had legally expired. His letters of this period throw more light on his internal than on his external life, and are full of the apprehensions and self-reproaches natural in a young person of his character and religious convictions. At last came the period of emancipation, both from the drudgery of the silk-warehouse and the terrible feeling of spiritual unworthiness. After a short preliminary stay with a private tutor, the Rev. Mr. Pratt, curate to the earnest and cultivated Cecil, he entered at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and his life had thenceforth unity of purpose. It was scarcely to be expected that, joining the University with such antecedents, he would play a distinguished part. But great diligence, aided by robust health, made amends for the absence of previous scholastic training. He took a good degree, and gained the prize for the English prose essay of 1803, of which the subject was "Common Sense." The interesting coincidence described in the following passage speaks for itself. Two young men, who were afterwards to be bishops of Calcutta, Reginald Heber and Daniel Wilson, made their first signal academic appearances on the same day. The young Wilson was reserved, and perhaps a little shy, and looked forward with great fear to the public delivery of his essay. His apprehensions, however, says his biographer,

Were groundless. Some who were present still survive, and they speak of his delivery of the essay as being characterised by perfect self-possession, combined with a modest consciousness of the distinguished audience before whom he stood. One contemporary describes the meeting and greeting of college friends from various parts on the occasion. He names Natt, Spooner, Pearson, Wilson, Alderley, and Glead, and says that the commemoration in the theatre went off admirably, that there was a splendid oration from the Professor of Poetry, and that "Wilson delivered his essay with considerable effect, and was received with very general applause." He shared the honour, in his turn, with many who were then starting in life, and have since risen to high distinction in Church and State—with Lord Sidmouth, Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, Blackstone, Lord Tenterden, Dr. Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Coplestone, Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Goodenough, Dr. Phillimore, Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, and others. But it is especially interesting to recall the fact that he was followed on the rostrum by Reginald Heber. The one had delivered his essay on "Common Sense" when the other rose to recite his poem of "Palestine." There is something affecting in the picture of these two young aspirants, thus brought together in the morning of life, who were afterwards called to bear "the heat and burden of the day" in the same far distant land: something also in the scrolls they held, characteristic of the men: the one, throwing over India the charm of poetry, piety, and a loving spirit; the other, stamping upon it the impress of Scriptural supremacy and Evangelical Truth: something of adaptation also in the Divine ordering of those consecrated spots where "they rest in their graves"—the chancel of St. John's, Trichinopoly, and the chancel of St. Paul's, Calcutta.

What follows is not without interest:

Daniel Wilson himself referred in after-life to this meeting in the Oxford theatre. "Is it not a singular coincidence," he said, "that Heber, my revered, able, and pious predecessor, delivered his poem of 'Palestine,' on the very day that I delivered my English prose essay on 'Common Sense'? I well remember as I came down from the rostrum seeing Heber, who sat immediately behind, testifying his applause in the kindest manner, though I never made his acquaintance till July 26th, 1812, when Mr. Thornton introduced him to me at St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, after hearing me preach from Hebrews ii. 3."

This was in 1801, and soon afterwards Daniel Wilson became the curate of Mr. Cecil, at Chobham, since famous for its camp. The following sketch of Chobham and its eminent rector is worth giving for itself, and as a specimen of Mr. Bateman's style:

Chobham is a pleasant agricultural village in Surrey, parochially connected with Bisley, a retired hamlet three miles distant. At the time of which we write, the population of the united parishes amounted to about 1800. There were two churches. Mr. Thornton was the patron, and the Rev. Richard Cecil the rector. These small livings had been offered to the Rev. Mr. Cecil in the year 1800, as affording the prospect of some respite from the arduous duties of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, of which he was the minister. He reluctantly yielded to the advice of friends; and, having accepted the charge, bent all the

powers of his mind towards its fulfilment. At his first coming he found everything in disorder. Religion was neither valued nor understood. The people were rude and irreverent; and on the first Sunday of his appearance amongst them, so great was the uproar and so loud the talking in church before service, that, as he sat in the vestry, he burst into tears, and said, "Can these dry bones live?" But this was soon changed for the better. All the year round a curate was at work, and for the three summer months Mr. Cecil himself resided, and took the duty. He conciliated the farmers by his disinterestedness, and won the labourers by his earnestness. Additional services were commenced; large and attentive congregations gathered; and it was soon said, as of Zion in the olden time, "This and that man was born there." Amongst other interesting cases of "peace at the last," one is told of a poor uneducated man, a miller's labourer, named Joseph Waller. He was on his dying bed, and the 55th chapter of Isaiah was being read to him. Though weak, and faint, and full of pain, yet when he heard the words, "Incline your ear and come unto me: hear, and your soul shall live;" he gathered up his strength to say, "What a mercy, sir, that it is not 'Read, and your soul shall live;' for if it had been, I could not have been saved, for you know I am no scholar. But, blessed be God, it is, 'Hear, and your soul shall live;' I have heard, and believed, and trust I shall be saved." Visitors would occasionally appear in that quiet village; and it is recorded that on one occasion, in the year 1800, the well-known Arthur Young, then secretary to the Board of Agriculture, put up at the little Chobham inn on a Saturday night, and attended church on Sunday morning. Mr. Cecil preached from Jeremiah viii. 20-22: and so much was Mr. Young impressed by the deep pathos and powerful appeals of his discourse, that he walked the three miles to Bisley to hear him again in the afternoon. Mr. Cecil possessed an unusual power of impressing a congregation and riveting their attention. Sometimes a sentence, or even a single word, sufficed. On this occasion he preached from the parable of the ten virgins, and from the moment he gave out the text, and pronounced the words "The door was shut," the whole body of the people hung upon his lips in breathless awe. This sermon confirmed the impression made upon Mr. Young in the morning. He sought and obtained an introduction to Mr. Cecil, and spent the evening with him in serious and animated conversation. The best results followed; and from this time religion shed a calm and steady light upon his path, even to the end. In his latter years Mr. Cecil was occasionally a great sufferer. He always sat in the pulpit, and often preached in pain. But few men have been more distinguished for originality of mind, and grand yet simple views of truth; whilst in his power of arresting the attention, convincing the understanding, impressing the conscience, and affecting the heart, he stood unrivalled in his day.

At Chobham Wilson strove earnestly to qualify himself as a preacher—more earnestly, perhaps, than to labour successfully in the ordinary round of parochial work. He was conscious of his early faults as a preacher. "I clearly perceive," he notes in his diary, "that my preaching is very bad; it is all *vi et armis*. I make clamour and shouting and noise my helpers," &c. &c. With this consciousness, it is no wonder that he subsequently succeeded in becoming one of the best preachers of his time.

While at Chobham he received and accepted the offer of a tutorship at Oxford, whither he repaired a married man, having united himself to his cousin Ann. From January 1804 to January 1807 he was assistant tutor at St. Edmund's Hall, and from January 1807 to June 1812 he was sole tutor and vice-principal. In this latter office he was earnest, laborious, and conscientious, but, we can gather, not very popular. Under him, Mr. Bateman says,

The Hall increased in numbers and rose in reputation, without losing its distinctive character for piety. The plans he refers to were carried into effect. Greek, Latin, ethics, logic, and mathematics had each their place, whilst weekly lectures were given in the New Testament. These were carefully prepared and duly appreciated. Each man present read a few verses from the Greek, and was then expected to render them into Latin. An explanation and comment by the tutor followed. His remarks were both critical and practical. Commentators of various kinds lay upon the table, and were constantly referred to. The doctrines of Holy Scripture were laid down with great force and clearness. All fanciful matters were passed by, with a word of caution or condemnation; but primary truths were dwelt on with the utmost earnestness and solemnity. Thus the attention was arrested and the heart impressed; and it is the testimony of those few excellent and able men who still survive and retain the impression of these lectures that they were much blessed of God, and led many young men to a saving knowledge of the truth, and a glad entrance into the ministry. The plan of inviting the undergraduates in small parties to the familiar intercourse of the house and table was also continued by the Vice-Principal. His lady was always present with her gentle courtesy and kindly greeting; and this, with the introduction of the children, helped to break through the formality of these parties. But still they are said to have wanted ease: they were made too much a matter of business and duty. The desire to do good was too obvious to be pleasant; and the family prayers which closed the evening were oftentimes personal and monitory. The truth appears to be that, in spite of the interest felt in his pupils, and of his real desire to promote their welfare, he held them at the full academical distance. And though he could and did often relax into all the mirth and buoyancy of health and high spirits, yet his general bearing was grave and distant. He found it easier to condescend than to unbend. "When we called," says an old pupil, "at the beginning of term to pay our respects, somewhat unmindful perhaps of our personal appearance, his welcome would be of this kind—'I am very glad to see you, sir; but, Mr. —, where are your bands?'" He was very strict in the enforcement of university regulations upon others, and in the observance of them himself. He was almost the last man who wore bands, and thus obtained for himself the sobriquet of "Bands Wilson." The men of his Hall were required not only to attend the Sunday morning sermon in St. Mary's, but to give in on the Monday a brief analysis of it. His character, however, rose far above all his peculiarities. His pupils honoured, admired, and still remember him with the most affectionate regard; and his influence was felt to a certain extent, over all the university. He was uncompromising in his religious principles, and fearless in the avowal of them; and no academical authority nor conventional usage could silence him when any sense of injustice, or desire to right those who had suffered wrong required him to speak.

From Oxford he migrated in 1811 to London to take charge of St. John's chapel, Bedford-row, as successor to Mr. Cecil—a change not unattended by pecuniary sacrifice. St. John's Chapel was not consecrated. It was held on lease by each successive minister, who officiated under the Bishop's licence. Wilson had thus no parochial charge, and all his energies seem to have been concentrated on the

composition and delivery of his sermons. With what success his strenuous efforts were crowned, the following passage testifies:

Amongst the regular attendants were John Thornton and his sons—names suggestive of singular goodness and beneficence. There sat Charles Grant with his family, and two distinguished sons, the one afterwards as Lord Glenelg, President of the Board of Control, and Secretary of State for the Colonies; the other as Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay. There also sat Zachary Macaulay, accompanied by his son, the legislative councillor of India and historian of England: unobnoxious literature, and now ennobled by it. Dr. Mason Good was there, a physician of high repute, the master of seventeen languages, and translator of the Psalms and the book of Job, who from a disciple of Belsham was now "sitting at the feet of Jesus." Near him might be seen Mr. Stephen and his family, Mr. Cardale, Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. Wigg, Mr. Charles Bridges, and many others of high repute and piety. Lawyers of note, also, who afterwards adorned the bench, were pew-holders in St. John's. The good Bishop Ryder often attended, and Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Bowdler, the "facile princeps," as he was termed, of the rising barristers of his day, and Sir Digby Mackworth. Mr. Wilberforce was frequently present, with his son Samuel, "to take care of him." The late Duchess of Beaufort also often sought to hear him, with many members of her family. Individuals of every "sort and condition" were thus assembled—high and low, rich and poor, one with another. Thirty or forty carriages might often be counted during the London season, standing in triple rows about the doors; and though there was, as is too often unhappily the case in proprietary chapels, but scant accommodation for the poor, yet they loved to attend, and every vacant sitting-place was filled by them, the moment the doors were opened.

From St. John's Chapel he was summoned, in 1824, to a larger sphere of usefulness, the vicarage of Islington, the advowson of which had been purchased by his father-in-law. His predecessor was Dr. Strahan, a clergyman of the "old school." Mr. Bateman pithily contrasts the two vicars in a few words: "Under him Islington slept. Under his successor it awoke." "And," he adds, "it has never slept since." The indefatigable Evangelical Vicar of Islington became a noted man, and in 1832 Mr. Charles Grant, then President of the Board of Control, wrote to offer him the see of Calcutta, "with the concurrence of Lord Grey and the sanction of the King." The post could not, from a worldly point of view, have been very attractive to a man of the Vicar of Islington's age, position, and popularity. Its duties were heavy, and their discharge encumbered with numerous and peculiar difficulties. He had to sever cherished ties, and begin life as it were again. But he had always been prominent in the promotion of missionary effort, and he obeyed the call of conscience.

Arriving at Calcutta in the November of 1833, the Bishop found everything in confusion. His clergy consisted of a number of licensed chaplains, many of whom were on the alert to dispute his authority, and his relations, not only with them but with the Government, were indeterminate and unsatisfactory. From the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, he did not meet with the co-operation that he had expected, and the mission work of the English Church in India was further complicated by a number of embarrassing problems arising out of the peculiar status of the native Christians. Energy and firmness carried him through most of his difficulties. He was an ardent friend of every useful secular as well as religious work. He promoted education by example as well as precept, and the establishment of steam communication between England and India owed much to the advocacy and exertions of the Bishop of Calcutta. New churches were built; the ecclesiastical organisation assumed form and order, and by degrees he became not only effective but popular. Even the natives contributed to aid him. On this subject Mr. Bateman contributes the following curious fact:

On Nov. 15, 1835, when the Bishop opened his letters, he found one, containing inclosures which seemed to give him the greatest joy. He waved two long thin strips of paper above his head, and challenged inquiry as to their significance. They proved to be bank bills; one for a lac of rupees, and the other for half a lac, sent down from the Begum Sumroo as a gift for the church and the poor. The Begum Sumroo held an independent jaghire, near Meerut, in the Upper Provinces. Celebrated alike for beauty and talents, she had risen from a simple nautch girl to be a native princess. In early life her character had been bad; in maturity it was tinged with harshness and cruelty; in extreme age it was benevolent and quiet, though capricious. She was a Roman Catholic. Her revenue exceeded 120,000*l.* per annum, half of which she saved. Her court and palace were at Sirdhana; she maintained three thousand troops, kept an establishment of seven hundred female attendants, frequented the Roman Catholic church every Sunday, wore a turban, smoked a hookah, was small of stature, fond of show, imperious in manner, and ranked amongst the notabilities of India. At her death, which took place in 1836, when she was eighty-seven years of age, her estates lapsed to the East India Company; but her immense savings were bequeathed to Mr. Dyce Sombre, the son of her adoption, who was afterwards too well known in England.

A perpetual round of work and of visitations, extending sometimes over thousands of miles, was only broken by a visit of eighteen months to England in 1845-6, forced upon him by sickness. His reception at home was enthusiastic, and he was enabled to do much here for some of his favourite Indian objects, and among them the procural of a charter of incorporation for his new cathedral at Calcutta, St. Paul's, the building of which was one of his principal achievements. When he returned to India, his energy knew no abatement with declining years, and shortly before his death he visited Ceylon, and took spiritual possession of Burmah. He died on the 1st of January 1858, and it is no exaggeration to say that British India mourned for him. From a description of a trip taken by the good Bishop in his last illness, we extract an account of one of his latest appearances in public:

To stay, if possible, the progress of his malady, a trip to sea was recommended, and on October 30th he embarked on the *Francis Gordon* steamer, accompanied by Dr. Webb, bound for the Sand-heads. "Perhaps," he says, "it may please God to make the trip conducive to my general health, but I do not expect much. The old building may be patched up a little, but it is worn

out. The order of nature fixes its speedy dissolution, and the purposes of the "only wise God" will direct the time and the way." Soon after starting, the *Francis Gordon* was recalled by telegraph to attend upon the *Sanspareil*, a noble screw three-decker, of seventy-two guns, twelve of them sixty-eight pounders, Captain Astley Cooper Key; the largest man-of-war which had ever entered up the Hooghly, and anchored off Calcutta. Her formidable appearance and tremendous guns had done much to cheer the timid and daunt the mutinous, and she was now on her way to China. Whilst the two vessels were anchored side by side on Saturday evening, the chaplain of the *Sanspareil* came on board the *Francis Gordon*, and begged the Bishop to visit and address his men on Sunday morning. He consented, and having breakfasted with Captain Key, divine service was performed on the quarter-deck. One who was present describes the scene as never to be forgotten. The venerable old Bishop, so feeble that he was obliged to be hoisted upon deck, and so frail that he seemed unequal to the duty, addressed the men when prayers were ended, for some time. He sat in his chair, wore no robes, took no text, but dwelt upon four points. The first was, we have all souls to be saved; the second, we are all sinners, and are lost unless we find a Saviour; the third, our great concern is at once, and without delay, to renounce our sins and to believe in Christ with a true and lively faith; the fourth, the Holy Spirit can alone regenerate and change our hearts, and enable us to believe and walk in the way of God's commandments from a principle of love; and the grace of this Holy Spirit must be sought in earnest prayer. The day was very sultry; there was not a breath of air, and the Bishop was much exhausted. But he spoke with great earnestness and power, and thus this gallant Captain and his ship's company heard what may be called his last words. He returned to Calcutta, appeared in the cathedral, held an ordination, expounded in the pilot vessel; but these were the last words spoken in the "great congregation," and they contained the substance of what he had been teaching and preaching for fifty-six years.

From the interest of the subject and the merits of the execution, Mr. Bateman's work will take a high rank among ecclesiastical biographies.

HISTORY.

Scotland in the Middle Ages: Sketches of Early Scotch History and Social Progress. By COSMO INNES, Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. 1860. pp. 368.

TO ALMOST EVERY PERSON who has not in his breast some spark of that antiquarian spirit which animated Jonathan Oldbuck, casual disquisitions on flints, arrow-heads, broken pots, and even human skulls, are the most uninteresting of all things. One must have served his apprenticeship to one branch or other of antiquarian lore before the unexpected discovery of some mouldering relic of the past will keep him sleepless half the night, or the possible possession of a fragment of stone assume the importance of a gigantic mercantile transaction; nevertheless, the delvers into antiquity do good service in their generation. They not only amuse themselves, but really lay a solid foundation for the instruction of others. Let the whole series of discoveries be combined in order by an archaeologist who can observe the due mean between dull plodding and insane speculations—let life be breathed into the dead bones, and a true picture of primeval man be presented to our eyes—and we shall not complain that that picture has not its own beauties.

Unfortunately, until comparatively lately, archaeology was held to be by many of her admirers in no way subservient to logic. These admirers could plod and speculate, could limp tediously in the mud or fly aloft in the air out of sight—could in fact, or rather would, do anything except sift evidence, deduce inferences, and combine results from what they had discovered. But if archaeology in general was but a bootless study, what shall we say of Scotch archaeology? Not very many years ago no Scotchman was patriotic who did not believe that he was a descendant from perhaps the most ancient nation in the world, and that he could prove this not by hearsay and tradition, but by irrefutable documents still extant, and still open to the examination of the disbeliever. Disbelievers did at length examine for themselves, and alas for the substructure of this Ogygian Scottish nationality! The fascinating picture limned by the not unskilful hand of Boethius—*vir singularis ingenii et facundi oris*, as Erasmus calls him, was discovered to be a mere daub; and Boethius, or, to call him by his Scotch patronymic Boece, was proved to be much more singular for his utter want of truth than for anything else. He had told his admiring countrymen how Gathelus, son of Cecrops, King of Attica, married Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, King of Egypt; and how, shunning the plagues inflicted upon the territory of his father-in-law, he sailed round the world, and took possession of the kingdom of Scotland. This wandering Greek laid the foundation of Scotland's greatness; and in due course of time—not, indeed, very many centuries after she had taken the name of Madame Gathelus—she became possessed of admirable laws, which regulated the state of the public roads as well as the protection of game; of custom-houses, tax-offices, and famous schools of learning, law, physic, and divinity. We were further told how the ambassadors of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who had been sent on a diplomatic mission to the King of this favoured region, had expressed their unbounded admiration for the learning and loyalty of the Scotch sovereign's liege subjects, &c. For all these facts, and a good many more, the careful Boethius gave as his authorities such veracious personages as Cornelius Hibernicus, Verimundus, Johannes Campbellus, &c., who all, Minerva-like, probably sprung from the imaginative brain of this wonder-worker. To say that these stories obtained general credence among all natives of Scotland who concerned themselves with the ancient history of their country, is perhaps a work of supererogation. Scotchmen have never been deficient in patriotism; and a Cecropian

ancestry might flatter the *amour propre* of even less patriotic individuals. Shall we wonder, then, that the Scotchman believed all this Boethian drivel quite as devoutly as his Bible? Or shall we wonder that he so dinned and tormented the ears of the world in general with his Attic pedigree, that the world—probably for the sake of peace and quietness—at length began to believe him; and to assume quite composedly that each native of Caledonia could, if he chose, trace back his race to gods and wood-nymphs. But soon this mirage ancestry began to be swept away by the exertions of such inquirers as Bishops Stillingfleet and Lloyd, Humphry Lluyd and Father Innes—the latter a namesake, if not an ancestor, of the author of the pleasant volume before us. Bishop Lloyd alone at one blow lopped off forty-four kings from the ample catalogue of Boethius; and the pruning continued until nothing was left behind.

In the volume before us Mr. Innes has not cared to go further back than the era of Charlemagne. Within that era date almost all the peculiar institutions of the existing body politic of Europe, and the historian begins to have some of the authentic materials of history to work upon. Mr. Innes is forced to regret that the history of his own country at that time is a blank, and that "we are left to conjecture that similar institutions and manners, not materially different when they first fall within the light of history, have had a similar origin, and passed through the same stages of progress."

These two opening chapters we need not touch upon at present; they doubtless were necessary, in order to that the minds of the students who listened to the contents of these pages should understand a good deal of what is really authentic in the history of Scotland.

In the third chapter of his volume, Professor Innes treats of the history of his native country, and tells us that "the oldest Scotch writing is a charter by King Duncan, not 'the gracious King Duncan' murdered by Macbeth, but his grandson, who reigned in 1095, granted to the monks of St. Cuthbert, of Durham. It is kept in the treasury of Durham, and is in perfect preservation." In a postscript of the Professor's, he speaks of a newly-discovered "MS. of the Gospels, which bears to have belonged to the Abbey of Deir, in Buchan." This book contains (it was discovered, we may add, in the public library of the University of Cambridge), besides the Gospels, certain charters and memoranda of grants to the Church of Deir. Let Mr. Innes speak for himself:

The MS., whether judged from the handwriting or its contents, appears to be of the tenth century; and the interest and importance of the discovery will be felt when it is considered that we had not previously any charter or grant of lands in Celtic language in Scotland, nor any written Gaelic of Scotch production earlier than the sixteenth century, unless we except eight leaves of an almost illegible pedigree, said to be as old as 1450; that all we knew of the Picts was a naked list of some seventy kings, without dates or events; that the title of Mormaer, learned from the Irish annals, does not once occur in any Scotch charter, and the name of the Picts only once (in a description of boundaries). . . . Without rushing too hastily at conclusions, we must think that these charters, together with the book of Deir, leave little doubt that the Colbens and Ferguses, old mormaers of Buchan (and with them the mormaers of Angus, Moray, Ross, &c.) latterly changed their style to Earl; and that Marjory, whom we know in record as Countess in her own right, was the descendant and representative of those old mormaers of Buchan. Who, then, were the Magnus and Adam, sons of "Earl Colben" and "Earl Fergus?" Were they simply illegitimate sons of the family, while their niece or cousin Marjory was alone legitimate? Or do we see here a remnant of that system of succession through females alone, which has been asserted of the Picts, and treated as fabulous? It is enough merely to indicate subjects of such curiosity and interest. If I have been rightly informed, and have correctly represented its contents, it is evident that the discovery of this book sets the whole discussion which excited the Scotch antiquaries of the last century on an entirely new footing. But it is premature to reason upon its contents. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bradshaw, who has undertaken the task, will not long delay giving them fully to the public.

Yet, after all, Scotland and the Scotch are rather tiresome about this period. We cannot help, even with the best intentions—that is, if we are inclined to puzzle ourselves at all concerning the matter—caring comparatively little about the Berne Ayr MS.; the State Papers of Alexander III., or even the Records of Parliament from the time of Robert I.; and last, but not least, who were the Picts. Who were the Picts? At once we have Pinkerton, George Chalmers, and Dr. Jamieson, rising in combination against all and everybody who ventures to think differently from each of these doctors. Pinkerton considers every one a fool who does not think that they without doubt were the indigenes of a small island in the Danube, yclept Penckee. Chalmers scorns everybody who is not quite certain that all Picts were originally Celts; and Dr. Jamieson, the wisest and best of these controversialists, wonders at every doubter who does not refer them to the Gothic race. Professor Innes wisely declines to enter into any too intricate theories respecting this point, and soon goes on to the idea that "whatever is, is best." Let us pass to pleasanter things, and speak of the island of Iona, about A. D. 560.

I do not know anything in the history of Christian Europe that, if rightly considered, is more interesting than the island of Iona in the sixth century. Columba obtained a gift of the island from Conal, a king of the Scots, who then held the western shore of Scotland, and settled his followers there. The handful of Christian priests, who built their humble thatched church on that little island, could look out on one side on a boundless and tempestuous sea, on the other on the mountains inhabited by Pagan savages. They might be carried in thought and in prayer to other regions of the earth and beyond it; but to the visual eye there was no support, no sympathy around. There was nothing of pomp to fascinate, nothing to tempt ambition. Praise and the approbation of man were shut out. We must not call them monks, those devoted men; at least, those of us who think monk another name for a selfish, lazy fellow. But in truth, as each age of this globe is said to have its peculiar growth of plants and animals, every age of the world of man develops the institutions and forms

that suit its progress. Religious men and preachers of the truth do not now retire into desert islands and weary heaven with prayer; but neither are whole nations won over now to the true faith by the preaching of a poor missionary, himself claiming no inspiration. The life of those monks of Iona was divided between prayer, reading or hearing the Scriptures, and works of needful labour, either of agriculture or fishing. Those qualified were employed in teaching the young, and in the important work of writing the books required for the service of the Church. Columba himself was a great penman, and some fine copies of the Psalter and Gospels in Ireland are still attributed to his hand, on better evidence than might be expected. He and his immediate followers undoubtedly practised celibacy, and enforced penance and the most rigid asceticism. Without discussing the use of such mortification of the body to the zealot who practises it, it has always been and always will be, a great engine for swaying a simple and uninformed people. They associate such self-denial with the absence of all the passions to which they feel themselves most addicted, and soon come to think the preacher, who can so subdue his human nature, as something raised above humanity.

Professor Innes gives us an interesting chapter respecting David I. We have related with a graphic correctness everything respecting David I. and his kingdom; but Professor Innes soon goes on to Alexander III.:

Before the reign of David, we meet with no great officers of the Crown, but a chancellor to look to the rights of the Crown and royal charters, a constable, and a justiciar. In David's reign, such was the progress of feudalism and hereditary institutions, the offices of great steward and high constable had become hereditary in the families of Stewart and De Moreville. The office of marshal was probably introduced also in his reign. The great chamberlain, as the name implies, had the general control of the treasury; but his functions, both administrative and judicial, had more particular reference to the affairs of the burghs, a considerable source of revenue, and the defined constitution of which is one of the remarkable features of this reign. When we first have information on the matter, in the reign of Alexander III., the annual salary of the Chancellor of Scotland was 100*l.*, and about the same period, we have the earliest notice of the Chamberlain's fees, which long continued to be 200*l.* per annum. These great officers, with their attendants and followers, with numerous Churchmen, the men of letters of the day, and the ordinary crowd of nobles and courtiers, formed a large body in attendance upon the king; and their support (some part of which was extorted from the country, under the names of *kain* and *conneith*, *priss* et *carriagie*, imposts not altogether abolished till a much later period) was felt so heavy a burden, that it afforded an additional motive for their frequent changes of residence. The chief support of the king's household, undoubtedly, was from the demesne lands of the Crown, furnishing the necessities of life in kind, and a considerable revenue in rents or *ferme*. The *mills* of the royal burghs might come under the same head. To these were added, perhaps as early as the reign of David, the feudal casualties of ward, relief, marriage, and nonentry—payments arising to the sovereign as superior of lands held immediately of the Crown. We must not allow too much for the customs and duties of merchandise, although I shall have occasion to show you that these were more productive than is generally imagined. Another source of income, and not the least in importance, was from the fines and escheats of the king's courts, which seem to have been chiefly converted into money. In a single year, in the reign of Alexander III., the Chamberlain accounted for the receipt of 5313*l.* in money.

Perhaps the most interesting paper in the present volume is that which treats of the language and literature of Scotland. We might enter into an eloquent disquisition (Professor Innes wisely avoids the whole topic) as to whether Sir Thomas of Erceuldoun, *alias* Thomas the Rhymer, ever wrote the romance of "Sir Tristram"; and we might allude to the ingeniously patriotic way in which Sir Walter Scott tries to prove that it is the earliest of Scottish poems. Professor Innes notices Archdeacon Barbour's "Bruce"—a poem which ought to be read for its true poetry, and which may still be read from its very easy language. We suppose poor Blind Harry—Professor Innes does not notice him—had fallen on evil days. It was, we believe, about a century after the time of the "Bruce" that he composed his "Wallace," about which time the Act was passed against "them that make themselves fools, bards, and other runners about," and which ordained such persons to have their ears nailed to trees and to be banished, and, in straightforward and simple language, "if they be funden again, that they be hangit."

We quote a passage perhaps scarcely *à propos* of the above, but which, at least, testifies to Professor Innes's patriotism:

Travellers have been so occupied with the natural beauties of Scotland, that they have paid too little attention to the beauty of our towns. Their sites are generally surprisingly fine; I do not speak only of those most known and celebrated—Perth, Edinburgh, Inverness—but of all our rural capitals. The excellence of their building materials has, I suppose, induced the citizens to lay them out on a spacious plan. There is at once an airiness and a solidity, and in many of them an approach to grandeur, which we seek in vain in the provincial towns of other countries. Our old burgesses loved to copy the steep roofs and tall gables of their Flemish allies in trade; and the towns they have built in imitation of them stand better on the banks of our rivers and firths, and backed by our mountains, than even the fine old cities of decayed splendour on the shores of the Zuyder Zee, or the Great Canal. Setting aside Glasgow as something too large to deal with as one of a class, our Scotch burghs seem to me the natural, healthy, and happy growth of an industrious and steadily progressive country. The privileges, necessary at first perhaps for their existence, and so beneficial to the country, they have gradually abandoned, as they appeared to obstruct an extending commerce. Their citizens have always worthily filled the important place and functions of a third estate. In early times, I mean when the old Church was no longer efficient, they were the zealous supporters and encouragers of a liberal education. When there was less mixture of ranks than at present, and more gross immorality, they were free from many of the temptations and many of the vices of the rural gentry. Not extremely given to busy themselves in public affairs, they yet took a reasonable interest, a patriotic concern, in the affairs of the country, so far as the perversion of their ancient free constitution (now restored) gave them power. Above all, their steady industry and active enterprise—quite removed from the mad speculations that now surround us—their honest frugality, and simple primitive manners, not rarely united with some accomplishment and learning—formed a class of men that I should be sorry to think was altogether extinct.

Professor Innes's book is so general, and touches on so many topics,

that we can scarcely object to his having almost passed over a most interesting one. Let any one read the language used by the early Scottish poets—he will do this with comparatively little difficulty—and account for the peculiarities of the language used. When we say peculiarities, we mean the purity of the Anglo-Saxon (if we do not make use of a misnomer) then employed. Let an Englishman read Archdeacon Barbour's beautiful poem—Barbour was a contemporary of Chaucer's—and he will find it, leaving local allusions out of place, even more intelligible than much of Burns's poetry. Professor Innes scarcely waits to account for this. We may almost affirm that the English and Scotch languages were common until the middle of the 14th century; and that any one who examines the Scotch language of the 13th and 14th century will find that it is much more impregnated with Danish than with Norman. Sir Walter Scott ingeniously maintains that, after the Norman invasion, the Saxon language in England was confined to lower classes, while in Scotland it became the language of courts; and thus the Scottish bards (who had greater encouragement than their English fellows) composed more purely Anglo-Saxon lays. Not a little, as we think, tends to make for this theory. Barbour wrote in Chaucer's time, and he is intelligible readily to any one who can read Chaucer tolerably; yet Douglas, Lindsay, and Maitland, who wrote at least a century and a half after, are with great difficulty understood by any one who can easily read Barbour's beautiful poem. Professor Innes gives a most interesting description of Scotland in the reign (almost pre-historical to most readers) of David I. Even in that time, we hear of royal progresses made with more than kingly splendour; and if we examine knightly life, we cannot think that these gentlemen did not meet with their deserts. The serfs had a less luxurious time perhaps, though on the whole, if we can believe history, it was superior to that of the modern Black in America. If we go back a little farther with Professor Innes, we can scarcely help calling the mediæval age of Scotland a golden one; at least, it was a golden one when compared to that described by travellers many centuries after. We still remember the graphic description given by Mr. Fynes Morison of his travelling through Scotland in 1698. Wine certainly was to be had by all who could pay a moderate price for it—may Mr. Gladstone's budget so far bring back old times to Scotchmen!—but there was little or no fresh meat to be obtained by the labourer. Mr. Morison's host was a gentleman of knightly rank; and though all those above the salt had pullets stuffed with prunes, the many below had only the coarsest porridge, garnished with the scantiest portion of salt meat. As for wheaten bread, none but rich noblemen or wealthy burghers could pretend to use it; and an abundance of oat cakes was a luxury unknown to the great majority.

Let us give from Professor Innes's volume a sketch of the Scotch grammar schools in the fifteenth century:

Whatever may have been the course of study and training in those remote times, there can be no doubt that the grammar schools of Scotland, in the fifteenth century, and even at the beginning of it, taught the elements of letters and of grammar as we now learn them, only perhaps with more earnestness, as having in hand a high and important duty. We find merchants writing and keeping accounts, and corresponding with foreigners in their own language, who must have received their education early in that century. In the year 1520, John Vaus, the rector of the grammar school of Aberdeen, is commended by Hector Boece for his knowledge of Latin, and his success in the education of youth; and he has left us an elementary work on Latin grammar. A little later, Andrew Simson taught Latin with success, at the grammar school at Perth—the same foundation, doubtless, of which the Dunfermline monks were the patrons three centuries earlier—where he had sometimes 300 boys under his charge; and although it is boasted that these included sons of the principal nobility and gentry, it is more for our present purpose to observe they must have consisted of a large proportion of the burgher and peasant class, and a great number who cannot have been designed for the Church. A sketch of school life of that time, by James Melville, the nephew of Andrew Melville, appears to me one of the most interesting pictures of old domestic manners, but it is too long to be given here. The introduction of Greek as a part of the Scotch education—its successful teaching at Montrose by Peter de Marsiliers, a French scholar brought over by John Erskine of Dun—the subsequent teaching of Hebrew—are now very generally known.

We spoke before of Professor Innes's description of Scotch life in more remote times as somewhat enviable: we think it the more enviable (that is, if it could stand the attacks of carping criticism) when compared with Scottish life under the last James of Scotland and the first of England. We recollect that Mr. Pitcairn, in his "Criminal Trials" (published originally, we believe, by the Roxburgh Society), tells a certain story of one Stercovius, a Pole, who, unhappily, while passing through Edinburgh in his native dress, was pelted by a number of Scotch gamins. Stercovius went back to Poland and wrote, we suppose, an Archilochian satire—"A legend of reproaches against the Scottish nation." George Buchanan's royal pupil employs a Mr. Patrick Gordon, a resident in Prussia, and a Mr. David Grey, a son of Scotch parents, resident also in Prussia, to get Stercovius hanged. Mr. Patrick Gordon, after an immense deal of trouble and expense, succeeds in hanging the derelict Pole, and sends in his bill for 600*l.* sterling, not Scots (about 7000*l.* of modern English coinage). The imprudently prudent James calls on the boroughs to pay; the boroughs decline; and James refers it to the Privy Council, who, of course, decide against the boroughs, who still decline to pay. The sequel is unknown, but we trust our English Claudius had ultimately to pay himself.

Let us conclude with saying that Professor Innes has written a delightful book, not less correct in his facts and deductions than skilful in his mode of combining them and making them pleasant to every reader of history.

History of the Reign of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre: From numerous unpublished Sources, including MS. documents in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Archives du Royaume de France, &c. Part I., Henry IV. and the League. By MARTHA WALKER FREER. 2 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett.

VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES combine to make us regard the life of Henry IV. as one of the most attractive in the wide range of biography. The chequered nature of his career, from childhood to youth, and from youth to manhood; the perils that environed him in a court hostile to his religion and race; his unfortunate marriage, based rather upon state convenience than mutual affection; the constancy with which he adhered during a number of years to the fortunes of a proscribed party which self-interest might have taught him to abjure; his personal bravery, his skill as a commander, and—shall we say—even his gallantry in another direction; but, above all, the native generosity of his disposition, prompting him to the forgiveness of numerous personal injuries—these, and so many other characteristics that will suggest themselves to our readers, cause us to hail Miss Freer's new work as a welcome addition to our stock of books at the present dull season. And we do so the more readily, inasmuch as it forms an agreeable supplement to the authoress's account of the Court and Times of Henry III.—a work which we recollect to have read with much pleasure, as combining many new and interesting facts relating to that period of French history.

It is a well-known feature in Miss Freer's works that, not content with the ordinary sources of information to which popular writers have recourse in dressing up an interesting historical narrative for general circulation, she investigates for herself the MS. documents of the period under review, and is thus enabled frequently to supply us with new facts, tending to modify, and sometimes even alter, our preconceived ideas, both as regards persons and events. And who that knows the labour and pains involved in consulting such original documents will not thank her for undergoing them? By such means it is that we are brought face to face with the persons whose actions are recorded; time and distance make no difference to us; and we converse with and survey them as in the ever-living present. This, which constitutes one of the great charms of M. Michelet as a historian, is likewise, although, we must confess, in an inferior degree, a marked characteristic of Miss Freer, and confers a great additional value upon her historical portraits.

With this word of praise, let us proceed to glance at a few of the most interesting topics brought under our notice in the present volumes. First, however, let us premise that the reader who looks into them for a complete biography of Henry IV. will be disappointed. They profess only to deal with the reign of that sovereign; and, adhering strictly to the announcement on the title-page, the authoress tells us nothing of Henry's career prior to the moment of his accession to the crown upon the assassination of Henry III. There are few, however, that will not be found tolerably acquainted with Henry's life up to that period, and we would counsel any, if such there be, in that case to consult the writer's volumes on the Court and Times of Henry III., in which all the necessary information is given.

"Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!" Such is the salutation that usually greets a new sovereign upon the decease of his predecessor on the throne. But no hearty recognition of this kind fell upon the ears of Henry IV.—"le Béarnois," as he was called—while he stood in the middle of the apartment in the Hotel de Gondy, at St. Cloud, in which Henry III. expired on the 2nd August, 1589. On the contrary, as the new sovereign gazed sorrowfully around him upon the scene of death, many of the courtiers exclaimed audibly, "That they prayed God might doom them to everlasting perdition if they recognised a heretic king!" Such being the temper of the majority present on the occasion, Henry, taking the arm of one, at least, that was faithful to him, the Marshal de Biron, withdrew from the apartment. His chance of being eventually recognised as King of France was at this time exceedingly small. He, nevertheless, immediately resolved to take such steps for asserting his claims and securing those about him as at once cowed the spirits of some of his most formidable opponents. It will be recollected that at the time of Henry III.'s assassination the combined armies of the two sovereigns were besieging the rebellious city of Paris, the head-quarters of the League, from which the fanatic Jacques Clément had gone forth on his murderous errand, at the instigation of Madame de Montpensier and her priestly allies. A cordial reconciliation had taken place a few months previously between Henry III. and Henry of Navarre, the result of which was to bring the fortunes of the League to the lowest ebb. Thirty-eight thousand troops, the best in Europe—Royalist, Huguenot, and auxiliaries from Switzerland and Germany—obeyed the orders of the allied sovereigns; and Paris would certainly have fallen before their united arms had not the knife of Clément interfered. Now, however, all was altered. The banded nobles in the camp of Henry III. hated heresy as much as they did Mayenne and the League. "The sceptre of St. Louis was falling into the grasp of a heretic prince under the ban of Rome. Would the orthodox nobles acknowledge the dominion, and fight to insure the supremacy, of an apostate monarch? The Swiss and German legions had been levied in the name and for the service of Henry III. Was it probable that these mercenaries, and their officers would remain in the nominal pay of a king whose very right to the crown was disputed by the majority of the orthodox parliaments of the realm?" Henry immediately saw

that to obtain the adherence of these mercenaries was a matter of prime importance, and forthwith ordered Biron to receive their oaths. Already, however, the Swiss, upon the appeal of the Baron de Sancy, had embraced his cause, and the Germans followed the example, thus placing the new sovereign at the head of twenty-five thousand men, irrespective of his own army lying in camp at Meudon. The nobles attached to his person soon gathered around him, and no long time elapsed before these were joined by many of the Catholic party, who preferred even a Huguenot king to the tyranny of the League. Two princes of the blood, the Prince de Conti, and the Duke de Montpensier, tendered their allegiance to him; also the Duke de Longueville, the Count d'Auvergne, the Duke de Montbazou, M. d'O, Richelieu Grand Provost, and the Lords of Châteauneuf, d'Angennes, Manou, and Dinteville. "Proclamation of the name, style, and titles of the new King was then made in camp, amidst the cheers of the soldiers, both Huguenot and orthodox."

In Paris, meanwhile, the intelligence of the decease of Henry III. was received with frantic rejoicings. Flags waved; the people cheered, and greedily perpetrated fresh outrages on the royal adherents. The portrait of the regicide was borne side by side with the effigies of the "murdered princes of Guise;" while a statue of the deceased king was ignominiously dragged by the neck in the mire. Madame de Montpensier embraced the man, a scavenger of Paris, who first rushed to her hotel with the news that her dire vengeance had been satisfied. "Ah, mon ami!" exclaimed she, "welcome, welcome! Is it indeed true? Are you very sure of the fact? That wicked, perfidious tyrant! Can he be dead? Mon Dieu! what joy! what triumph! The only drawback to my content is that he knew not, before he died, that it was from my hand the blow came!" The Duchess, her brother Mayenne, and all the leaders of the factions laid aside the black scarf with which they girt themselves when in public, after the assassination of the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal his brother, and assumed green scarfs. The black draperies were taken down from the churches, the bells pealed, bonfires blazed, and agents of the princes made ready in the principal squares for a midnight carouse. The same afternoon, Madame de Montpensier, and her mother, the Duchess de Nemours, traversed the streets of Paris in an open car drawn by six horses. At intervals, during her progress, Madame de Montpensier harangued the mob. The princesses alighted at the great Franciscan monastery. This convent was a favourite resort of Henry III., who had holden many chapters of his order of St. Esprit in its lofty chapel. The Duchess de Nemours ascended the steps of the high altar, and addressed an assembly of people, admitted by the command of Madame de Montpensier.

Thus, in Paris at least, the party of the League was in the ascendant; and their spirits were raised to a still higher pitch by the result of a single combat between M. de Marivaux, a champion of the Royalists, and De Marolles, of the League, in which the former was defeated, under the very walls of Paris, although in a sortie that followed the Royalists were victorious.

Notwithstanding many partial successes, Henry now resolved to raise the siege of Paris, for a time at least, and reinforce his garrisons in Normandy. Before doing this, however, he made overtures to the Duke de Mayenne and the League, but without effect. The Leaguers proclaimed the old Cardinal de Bourbon successor of Henry III., under the style of Charles X., and Mayenne, as soon as Henry withdrew, marshalled his army outside the capital. During the month of August it had been considerably recruited, and by the first of September all was ready "to pursue and annihilate the heretic usurper." Henry was at this time before the walls of Eu, which surrendered to him on the 4th of September. Thence he marched to Argues, a small unfortified town in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, at which port he expected to receive succours from Elizabeth of England. Meanwhile Mayenne advanced, and "all the territory that now remained to Henri le Grand was the few miles of country intervening between his camp and the sea-shore." Henry's troops at this time amounted to only about 6000 infantry, and 1400 or 1500 horsemen, while the Leaguers numbered about 30,000. Accordingly it seemed no vain boast of the latter that they would soon drive their opponents into the sea. But it was far otherwise. In a battle that ensued Henry was victorious, and two days afterwards a flotilla from England, conveying money, stores, ammunition, and fifty English gentlemen who offered their swords to Henry, arrived in port. On the 29th, 4000 English troops and 1000 Scots arrived also in port, under the command of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby and the King was still further cheered by an autograph letter from Elizabeth, promising him a continuance of her support. Other foreign sovereigns and states also sent ambassadors to him, as Venice, Mantua, and some of the German Protestant Electors.

Of the marchings and counter-marchings that followed the battle of Arques we shall not attempt to speak. The battle of Ivry, however, which was fought on the 14th of March, 1590, must not be passed over without some mention. The description of it as given by Miss Freer is highly picturesque, but too long for extract. Here, however, is a portion of it:

The King took a brief repose in the open air on a mattress; the rest of the night, accompanied by the Marshals de Biron and d'Aumont, he reconnoitred the camp of the enemy. At dawn all was activity in the royal camp; the spirit of the soldiers was further raised by the arrival of reinforcements under M. de Chaites, governor of Dieppe, and MM. de Fervaques and de Larchant. Henry again carefully reviewed his army. Surrounded by a brilliant staff, the King went from rank to rank, everywhere received with acclamations. The Marshal de Biron rode on his Majesty's right; Duplessis-Mornay, the grand Prior, Mouay de St. Phale, Givry, Kosny, and the Duke de Montpensier followed; all burning to demonstrate their zeal against the rebel subjects who had sought the aid and the sword of Spain. The helmet of the King was surmounted by a towering white plume, and his Majesty wore a suit of fine chain armour. "The soldiers of the royal army," writes De Thou, "were armed to the teeth; they displayed neither scarf nor decoration, but their accoutrements inspired grim terror. The arm of the Duke de Mayenne, on the contrary, was magnificent in equipment. The officers wore bright-coloured scarfs, while gold glittered

upon their helmets and lances." Henry reined in his charger beneath the white banner of France, and again harangued his troops. He expatiated on the crime of the rebels, in having concluded league offensive and defensive with Spain. "They take as their pretext and excuse a design to exterminate heresy; but, Messieurs, have we not seen them arm against their late Catholic and orthodox monarch, and cut short the thread of his life by the most execrable of parricides? It is to avenge this enormous crime that we are now to fight. Upon the fortune of this day your lives, your honour, and your estates depend. You are about to contend, not with Frenchmen, but with Spaniards. To your loyal valour I commit my crown. If, as you all assert, you have hitherto had cause to love and to venerate my kingly rule, by the grace of God Almighty to-day you shall see that I can lead you all—mighty in arms as you have shown yourselves—along the path of honour to victory!" When the king ended his oration a mighty shout rent the air. Again invoking the name of the God of Battles, Henry gave the signal for the onslaught, which opened by a general discharge of artillery upon the German troops of Mayenne's army. The reiters, under Bassompierre, returned the cannonade; but, instantly retreating in confusion, they bore down upon the centre of the army of the League, which Mayenne commanded in person. The Duke, without hesitation, charged the fugitives, upon which they fled from the field in panic and disarray. This incident gave the King a manifest advantage. The Viscount de Tavannes then attacked the royalists at the head of several regiments of horse, and was repulsed by D'Aumont, who, reinforced by the King, effectually drove back the foe. "The King," wrote the Marshal de Biron, "then performed a prodigious act of valour. With a detachment of cavalry, he hastened to the support of M. le Maréchal d'Aumont, who, attacked by seven regiments of horse, without such aid must have given way before the enemy." The Duke de Mayenne, thereupon, ordered a general attack; and advanced himself to assault the centre of the royal army, followed by the *élite* of his own forces, and by a regiment of Spanish carabiniers. He was supported by the Duke de Nemours and the Chevalier d'Aumale, at the head of their respective divisions. The shock was rude. The King led his troops, his Majesty refusing to cede the privilege of command. Henry performed valiant deeds of prowess, and during the conflict was often exposed to imminent peril. The young Baron de Biron carried the royal guidon, and repeatedly threw himself between the King and his adversaries, with devotion admirable to behold. In less than half an hour the squadrons of the enemy were broken and dispersed, and the soldiers, flying in confusion, abandoned their generals. Success in other parts of the field declared for the valiant royalists. The cavalry on both sides had yet only engaged in conflict. The Swiss levies of the League were unbroken, while the Marshal de Biron, with his reserve of three hundred horse and two regiments of infantry, had remained a spectator of the fight.

Successful in love as much as in war, let us now introduce to our readers the favourite mistress of Henri Quatre, the renowned Gabrielle d'Estrées. Here is her picture when first seen by Henry at the age of eighteen. "Madame Gabrielle," says Dreux de Radier, "was the most lovely woman without dispute in France. Her hair was of a beautiful *blonde cendrée*; her eyes blue and full of fire; her complexion was like alabaster; her nose well-shaped and aquiline; a mouth filled with pearly teeth, and lips upon which the God of Love perpetually dwelt; a stately throat and perfect bust; a slender hand; in short, she possessed the deportment of a goddess. Such were the charms which none could gaze upon with impunity." And such was the delightful vision that greeted Henry when in company with Gabrielle's betrothed, the young Duke de Bellegarde, who vaunted but too loudly the charms of his mistress in the ears of Henry, then keeping his court at Mantes, not far from her father's castle near Senlis. Henry came and saw, but did not immediately conquer. Charmed with the beauty and innocence of the fair damsel, the King could not refrain from testifying, both during his visit and at his departure, the warmth of his admiration.

He complimented M. d'Estrées on the beauty of his daughter, and commanded him to bring her to grace his court at Mantes. His Majesty, attended by Bellegarde, then returned to Senlis in very pensive mood; from whence he proceeded where affairs demanded his presence. From that period the King constantly sent to compliment and to inquire after the health of Mlle. d'Estrées; never, it was observed, selecting M. de Bellegarde as his messenger. The admiration so vividly demonstrated by King Henry did not, however, shake the allegiance of Gabrielle towards her betrothed, to whom she was sincerely attached. The Duke's matrimonial proposals, to which so many ladies aspired, flattered the ambition of Mlle. d'Estrées. His great wealth and handsome person gratified her vanity; and, to quote her own words, "she desired no better fortune than to become the wife of M. de Bellegarde."

But alas! for the hollowness of friendship and the frailty of woman! For some months the fair Gabrielle resisted the advances of her Sovereign. "His presents she contumaciously returned, and when asked by his Majesty to demand of him some favour for herself or for her kindred, she demurely begged Henry to hasten her union with M. de Bellegarde, whom she regarded with an affection which nothing could alienate." The King upon this summoned Bellegarde to his presence, and imperiously commanded him to relinquish his claim to her hand. He informed the Duke of his own preference for the lady, and announced his determination to admit of no rivalry in the matter. "M. de Bellegarde," he said, "neither in war, politics, or love, will I tolerate a rival! Heed my words." In a dastardly manner Bellegarde, upon this, withdrew his pretensions, and retired from Senlis without delay. "It remains only to be told that in no long time afterwards the lady was nominally married to the Baron de Liancour, who was considerably older than herself, and in fact a widower with nine children, having nothing to boast of but "his descent, which was illustrious, and his wealth, which was great;" at the same time that he was "illiterate, feeble in mind and repulsive in person." Such was the husband chosen for the most beautiful woman in all France, who, in her distress, appealed to Henry to preserve her from such a hateful alliance. All the comfort that she received from her royal lover, however, was an assurance that upon her slightest command he would cause her to be conveyed away to a place of safety within one hour after the celebration of her marriage:

From thenceforth Gabrielle accepted her destiny: the blandishments of

her royal lover, the counsels of her sister, Madame de Villars, and of her aunt, Madame de Sourdis, vanquished her lingering reluctance. Her marriage with M. de Liancour was celebrated at Cœuvres at the commencement of January, 1591. Her preparations for instant flight to join the King were sedulously concealed from her father, for outwardly M. d'Estrées chose to assume an austere deportment, which his daughter then failed to comprehend. The nuptial day passed, however, and no token indicated that Henry was about to fulfil his promise. In vain the beautiful bride gazed eagerly from the windows of her apartment to descry the white banner of the escort, which was to convey her to Senlis from the arms of the bridegroom she loathed. Instead of hastening to perform his promise to Madame de Liancour, the King was on his road to Paris! The broils consequent on the demise of the Chevalier d'Aumale, and the failure of the enterprise against St. Denis, offered a favourable juncture for the execution of a project to surprise the city, long contemplated by his Majesty. Henry hesitated not a moment. His love, the distress of Gabrielle, all yielded to his sense of the magnitude of the proposed triumph now that its execution was deemed expedient.

On his return to Senlis, from whence he proceeded to his camp at Chauny, Henry ordered M. de Liancour to repair to him at the latter place, and to bring with him his wife. There was no disobeying this mandate, and on the following day he was ordered to exile himself to a castle that belonged to him in the Limousin, to which he forthwith retired, without being permitted even a parting interview with his wife. "From thenceforth Gabrielle d'Estrées reigned over the court of Henri Quatre, who daily seemed more and more fascinated by her charms." Such was the manner in which the great Henry obtained possession of the best beloved and most celebrated of all his mistresses; respecting which we shall abstain from obtruding on the reader any of those moral reflections which will naturally suggest themselves to every ingenuous mind.

Meanwhile, the phantom king of the League, the old Cardinal de Bourbon, had died, and nought but divided counsels now ruled among the members of that body. Mayenne and the Spanish ambassador espoused opposite sides, and, to add to their dismay, a terrible famine threatened to depopulate the capital.

The soup-caldrons, which in some of the streets were yet maintained by donations from the authorities, were filled with loathsome substances, such as the exuvie of animals, mice, rats, leather; even human blood mingled in the horrible compound. Little cakes were exposed for sale, made of rye mingled with powdered slate; white bread sold for a gold crown a pound; butter for three crowns a pound; eggs for twelve sous a piece. . . . It was a common event in the morning to find two hundred corpses in the streets. Little children and women perished in numbers from the combined miseries of famine and pestilence. The streets echoed with the groans and the agonies of the dying. . . . About the same time a horrible fact came to light. A lady of rank, who had lost two children during the siege, stole the bodies from the coffins, which she afterwards filled with rubbish and caused to be interred. She then salted the bodies, and every day ate a morsel of the flesh, and gave a piece to her servants.

This was in 1590, when the Parisians were reduced to such straits that in all probability they would have capitulated but for the advance of the Duke of Parma, by order of Philip II., which compelled Henry again to raise the siege. Negotiations were, however, all along going on between the King and some of the more moderate of the Leaguers for a change of his religion on the part of Henry, as preliminary to a submission on the part of his rebellious subjects. The subject of religion being one that always sat lightly upon the conscience of Henry, no one will be surprised that such overtures were listened to by him with complacency, especially when backed by representations to the same effect from the fair Gabrielle. Suffice it then to mention, that, after three or four years more of campaigning in different parts of the country, in which the King was for the most part successful in his strategical operations, though not in subduing the obstinacy of his enemies, he announced his resolution of conforming to the religion of the vast majority of his subjects, and of thus removing all obstacles to a mutual reconciliation. After innumerable negotiations this change of religion was at length publicly announced and accepted, and on the 15th of September, 1594, King Henry made his entry into Paris, by torch-light, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

Thus Henry IV. overthrew the power of the Holy League. Its chieftains were proscribed, its confederation dissolved, its influence extinct. The victories, and, above all, the supple temper of the King, which enabled him to mould his religion to his interests, and to choose his friends according to his circumstances, combined to achieve this grand result. Neither had the expedients of diplomacy been neglected by Henry. He had indited love letters to Queen Elizabeth, passionate appeals to the Pope, remonstrances to King Philip, exordiums to the Sultan Amurath, and practical homilies to the Seignory of Venice and to the Italian potentates. Never depressed by reverses, the joyous buoyancy of Henry's temper cheered; while his courage in battle, his presence of mind, and his fortitude rendered his soldiers heroes.

With the entry of King Henry into what we suppose he afterwards called his *good city* of Paris, this first part of Miss Freer's history concludes, to be followed, we trust, shortly by her account of his subsequent career as a king reigning through the affections of his subjects.

Narrative of the Mutinies in Oude; compiled from authentic records.
By Captain G. HUTCHINSON, Bengal Engineers, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude. Published by authority.
London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1859. pp. 256.

WE FEAR that at the mention of another book on the Indian Mutiny the most patient reader will be inclined to cry "Hold hard," and think that he has already had quite enough of the *crambe repetita* for digestion. Yet this volume will not be without a sad interest for too many families, as a small memorial of many brave men and some few noble-hearted women, unhappily mixed up in scenes of blood and carnage. The writer informs us that his narrative has been compiled with the concurrence of the Government of

India, and that its special object is that of affording, to all persons who may have lost friends or relations in Oude, the most accurate and complete information that the local Government has been able to collect. Coming thus with an "imprimatur" from those in authority, the present volume, though somewhat late in making its appearance, can scarcely be considered superfluous. Captain Hutchinson gives the names of sixteen gentlemen in the Indian service, civil and military, who have supplied him with valuable information.

The opening pages are devoted to an account of Oude before the mutiny. This, though perhaps necessary for the completeness of the book, will, we think, have but little interest for the general reader. When the inhabitants of vast districts of India which had been for very many years under English rule either openly joined the mutineers, or scarcely concealed the sympathy with which they regarded every movement that had for its object the expulsion of the English, is it to be wondered at that Oude, so lately conquered and so unnecessarily annexed, should have formed a chief focus of rebellion? The first blood in Oude was shed near Mynpoorie:

After passing Mynpoorie about the 7th or 8th of June, the Irregular Cavalry determined to murder the officers, and commenced by one of the sowars, a Mahomedan, nearly severing Mr. Fayer's head from his body, as the unfortunate gentleman was drinking water from a mussuck, which a water-carrier, in the usual way, poured into his hand. The blow was struck from behind; a Sikh risalsardar who was in the rear, and from whose mouth I elicited most of the facts here given, on coming up at the time, at once raised up the body; the young man was not quite dead, as the windpipe apparently could not have been severed; he muttered twice, called the doctor, and died. The Sikh placed his body in a buggy, which was following behind, whilst the men moved on. Almost immediately afterwards Captain Hayes was cut down, and Lieutenant Barber, after shooting one man with his revolver and wounding three, two of whom he dismounted with his sword, fell pierced by countless bullets; Lieutenant Carey alone escaped back to Mynpoorie, and was pursued in vain.

The fatal credulity which even the older and more experienced officers felt in the honour and affection of those they commanded is known to every reader. Honour, therefore, to the memory of Lieutenant Boulton, who died *neqi paratus*:

The elder officers, Captain Staples, of the cavalry, and Captain Burmester, of the 48th, refused to credit my warning that the men only bided their time. It was most natural that men with whom they had spent the best twenty years of their lives should be trusted; how could they not believe the daily oft-repeated assurance of fidelity? Were they not, as the snake-tongued villains said, "the children of their officers, from whose hands they had fed for twenty years?" Thus by flattery and protestations they completely lulled to sleep every fear or suspicion. With the younger officers it was different; they had not the same association to overcome, but they deliberately determined to die with their superiors. Lieutenant Boulton told me himself, when I warned him to be on his guard, "that he saw it clearly, but he had no wife, no family; he would never leave Dick Staples, and Dick did not believe his men would ever harm him."

A few pages after comes the finale:

Lieutenant Boulton tried to assist Captain Staples away, who had received a wound, and could not ride his own horse. Lieutenant Boulton did get him up behind him, but Captain Staples was very heavy, and fell. Nought remained for Lieutenant Boulton but to ride off. He did so, it is reported, and got away across country to Cawnpore: this, however, was not clearly corroborated. Of the infantry officers, no detailed account could be got, except that they there perished.

This volume is full of tales of heroism, most of which have been narrated in some fashion or other before; nevertheless, it will, we think, be read with much interest by the relatives of those Englishmen who fell in Oude.

FICTION.

The Hallow Isle Tragedy. 3 vols. London: Chapman and Hall. 1860.

WE ARE BOUND AT ALL EVENTS to give the writer of this novel credit for having hit upon a new idea. He has left the beaten track which has been traversed countless times by toiling romancists determined on completing their three volumes. We are not in these pages re-introduced to London drawing-rooms or Parisian boudoirs. We have here no list of aristocratic vices held up to the scorn of an ever-virtuous democracy; nor, on the other hand, are we called upon to admire that union of elegance and virtue, of high breeding and piety, which some novelists have discovered to be the peculiar heritage of the well-born, and which, perfect in the noble duke, may be seen faintly reflected in the old country squire. The writer of "The Hallow Isle Tragedy" deals not with lords, ladies, or even baronets: a Scotch laird, rough and rude as his barren northern steppes, is the nearest approach we have to high life in these pages.

The writer takes for his theme the division among the Scotch clergy which made the year of grace 1843 a memorable one. He assumes, we think, a somewhat too intimate acquaintance on the part of his readers with the details of that disruption of the Scottish Church; and hence he will occasionally, perhaps, puzzle readers who are not as intimately versed in that historical episode as its importance demands. The opening scene of these volumes reminds us somewhat of the style of that veteran novel-writer, Mr. G. P. R. James. We are not, indeed, transported to sunny France, nor are we called upon to examine the facial lineaments of some war and weather-beaten knight or smooth-faced page. We have here to deal with humbler if not less interesting personages; and instead of the cavalier on prancing steed, the sunny clime, &c. &c., we have Princes-street, Edinburgh, for the scene of action, a chilly evening, and a young man with a paper parcel under his arm. This juvenile divine, Mr. Logan Mor-

land, is the hero of the story; but his career is much too erratic and diversified for us to attempt to sketch it. His character is on the whole very well drawn, that is, very naturally; and when his admiring but alarmed sister entreats him to promise that he will not, after being disappointed of some expected patronage in his native land, "turn a missionary," we are quite prepared that she should be asked, "What put that in your head? That certainly will be the last thing I'll think of." And so Mr. Morland, a shrewd, clever young divine, with much too good an opinion of himself and his powers to waste them upon Zulus or Hindoos, goes to the Orkney Islands, and ultimately marries a Kirkwall heiress. The society of Ultima Thule is very graphically but eccentrically described; and, on the whole, these volumes may be characterised as displaying considerable powers of imagination and description, though their results are not always very pleasant or very probable. The story, too, is somewhat unhooked, and moves along in a very discursive pottering manner; and we should judge the literary (though perhaps not the natural) life of its writer to have been, up to this time, but a brief one. We will give one episode, where the novelist seems to have introduced a very horrible scene merely for the sake of its horror. The book is, however, so loosely and in parts vaguely written, that we may possibly have overlooked some fact or incident which makes requisite the horrible tableau in question.

We give an extract which requires a little explanation:

It was a cruel case. That foolish bet of the old laird's, and his frequent "maunderings" on the subject to his agent, first suggested the idea to Beal. When they were children, Raby, the second boy, took to the sombre man of business, whose visits nobody seemed to welcome but "papa;" he was the only one that was not afraid of Loki; the urchin got about his heart; then came his poisoned love affair and his supposed debt of hatred to Melethor. With a half consent on the part of the old man, he drew out the disposition; so far it was genuine, and only failed in ultimately getting Mr. Deerness to sign and attest it. The temptation of an accidental opportunity afterwards led him to get the better of that defect. His apprentice Willie Wittle's narrative was literally true. In the month of October, twelve months before his decease, old Mr. Deerness left at the office a packet for Mr. Beal; Willie forgot to deliver it, but the packet (containing a common farm lease) came to hand notwithstanding. Jan, who had a favourite maxim in the rearing of his pupils—"Never flyte on them for a fault that's past mending, but wait till the next time and see what turns up"—said nothing to Willie. The Bletherentlet title turned up; Jan inclosed it in the same cover that had contained the farm lease, and put it in the file on the sleeping shelf, where it was found by his apprentice Willie in such a manner that the boy would have sworn to its being the original deposit in all the courts in Christendom. The whole scheme was deeply conceived and executed, and, but for Willie's choice of a hiding-place (his master half expected he would have taken it to Belyewane), and its falling into the hands of the prowling Professor Macabodo, thereby giving it the sinister turn it ultimately took, the title might never have been challenged.

As a commentary on this, we may remark, that Melethor is the eldest, and Raby the second son, of the old laird, Mr. Deerness. The object of Beal (*alias* Loki) is to procure, by means of a forged signature, half of the old man's property, viz., the Bletherentlet estate, for the second son, Raby. Here is plenty of incident: a disappointed heir, an erring brother, a crafty vengeful agent, a forged will, &c. It is not, however, enough for the writer, and we are treated to a scene which appears to us to be not only very horrible, but very unnecessary. Mr. Beal persuades Raby, who very much resembles his dead father, to disguise himself as that father, and, in the presence of himself (Beal) and two other witnesses, put his signature to the will left unsigned by the late laird. This scene is witnessed by a maid-servant, who imagines, of course, that it is the ghost of the old laird; and, from the horrid-tragic manner in which the story is told, one might suppose that the body of the old laird had been exhumed for the purpose. For all this we see no necessity whatever. It is tragic enough, no doubt, and nearly makes the maid-servant an idiot; besides paling the cheek-roses of the pretty Miss Effie Morland, and originating a series of fits for Mrs. Deerness. But we do not see why the witnesses, who apparently knew that Mr. Deerness was dead and buried, should have been obliged to go through the very horrible ceremony just described; or, inasmuch as they would necessarily (whether they knew of the laird's death or not) have to perjure themselves as to the date of the will, they might not just as well—to use a vulgarism—have been hung for a sheep as a lamb, and have sworn to the signature of Raby undisguised as being that of the late Mr. Deerness.

On the whole we cannot call this work a pleasant one, but in detached passages the writer gives tokens of a vigour and originality which are quite refreshing to the reader of modern novels.

Old Friends and New Acquaintances. By AGNES STRICKLAND. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 361.

TO MEET WITH MISS AGNES STRICKLAND in the pleasant by-lanes of fiction is a surprise well nigh as agreeable as if we were to hear of the Muse of History attending a performance at the Opera. Yet the incongruity is apparent rather than real. Even in the graver studies of the historian episodes occur which partake of the fictitious; and there can be no reason why the exercise of such powers of narration as Miss Strickland possesses should be confined within the severe limits of fact.

The volume before us is made up of twelve tales, some of which have appeared before in "various widely-circulated periodicals," the rest now making their appearance for the first time. This explains the title. Should the experiment of publication prove successful, the

authoress intimates that she has a second series in her portfolio, with which she is prepared to favour the public. The only feature in these tales that needs to be particularised is that they are intended to illustrate more especially the habits and manners of the inhabitants of the Eastern Counties, who, in the opinion of Miss Strickland, exemplify "the genuine type of the Saxon race" better than those of any other part of England.

We shall now proceed to cull a few specimens from these pages, to show that Miss Strickland is as skilful in weaving a web of fancy as she is in accurately delineating an historical scene. One of the most thrilling of these tales is that of "Barak Johnson and the Blind Witness," in which occurs a description of a scene of murder very forcibly told:

She struggled with frantic violence, but her slight frame was in the grasp of a giant. His murderous gripe was on her throat, and the half-breathed cry died away on her convulsed lips. Her unnerved fingers relaxed their desperate hold from his arm, and her head sank back, a powerless and heavy weight upon his bosom. The setting moon had withdrawn her beams from the scene of horror, but the gray twilight of early morn was sufficient to reveal to the murderer the fearful change that had taken place in the countenance of his victim. The strife, the agony, the bitterness of parting life were past, but had left their traces written in legible characters on her blackened and distorted features, now fixed in the silence and awful immobility of death. The tears still hung in large and heavy drops on her cheeks and long shadowy eyelashes; her fair ringlets, which had escaped from the confinement of her bonnet in her mortal struggles, fell in disordered but beautiful profusion over her face and bosom. They alone were unchanged, and their exquisite loveliness afforded a singular contrast to the agonising expression of the convulsed lips and expanded eyes, whose glaring orbs were cast upward in the suffocating pangs of parting life. The sound of approaching footsteps prevented Barak Johnson from pausing to contemplate his work. To conceal the deed was his immediate object; and for this the deep marl-pit, near which he had perpetrated it, afforded a present facility; raising the graceful and still warm form, that now reclined a helpless weight across one knee, in his nervous arms, he heaved it over the rough railing into the gulf beneath. Gloomily he watched its descent as it sunk, with a sullen plunge, into the bosom of the dark deep waters, but ere the temporary agitation in the stagnant pool could subside into its former waveless calm, a cautious step on the gravel near him startled the murderer; turning about in terror, he perceived a man almost at his elbow, who said, "No accident, I hope, was the occasion of that great splash?" One glance relieved the guilty Barak of the apprehension of immediate detection, for he perceived that the eyes of him who had, in all probability, been a witness of the deed were sightless. It was in fact, a blind beggar returning from the fair at Scrapeton. To have remained perfectly silent under such circumstances would have been Barak Johnson's best security; but it is common for the guilty, in their excess of caution, to overshoot the mark, and he, judging it necessary to account for the plunge, replied, "It was only one of the rails against which I was leaning just now gave way, and fell into the water." "You must have thrown it in, and that with violence, to occasion such a plunge; but I could have sworn it had been produced by the fall of a heavier body than one of these rails," observed the blind man. "How should you know the weight of these rails, since you cannot see them?" demanded Johnson, angrily, his natural irascibility getting the better of his caution. "Doth it require the aid of sight to enable a man to judge of tangible objects?" said the beggar, running his stick along the railing as he spoke. "Have a care of what you are about, my good fellow, or you will fall into the pit yourself," said Johnson, somewhat alarmed at this action. "No fear of that, master," returned the blind man; "the rails are all firm in their places, and not one lacking. It needs not the witness of the eyes to detect a falsehood." Convinced that his crime, though unseen, was not unsuspected, Barak Johnson fled in terror from the spot, taking a circuitous path that led over the fields towards Woodfield.

The evidence of the blind witness, whose keen perceptions enable him to identify the voice of the murderer, brings Barak Johnson to his well-merited fate.

In some of these tales we find enough of the East-country dialect to puzzle any one but a native. The following narrative of how the ague was cured by knocking a tenpenny nail into the earth at the junction of four cross-roads is very characteristic:

"Well, when I came to the crossways, at the end of Calve's-lane, going on to the common, there I stood and heaved for breath, for I had run very fast; and then I thought the place looked mighty lonesome, and I began to wonder whether any body were ever buried there, for being necessary to their own death, as 'twas four crossways, and our mistress had talked of its being unpropitious to drive a tenpenny nail there. And for sartain the nail must have belonged to the devil, as it came out of Betty Snowling's box of charms. And what, thought I (as I took it out of my pocket, that it might be all ready against the clock began to strike), if it should turn red hot and burn my fingers? I would fain have flung it over my left shoulder to be rid of it, if I had not bought it at such a dear rate; and I shook every joint of me as much as if it had been the hour for the argee, when the church clock began to strike twelve. There was no time to be lost then, if I meant to get rid of the argee that night; so I began to turn myself round, and had turned three times before the third stroke of the clock had sounded, then down I went upon all fours to hammer the tenpenny nail into the earth with a great stone; but I hadn't a ha'porth of strength left in my blessed bones, and my hand shook like an aspen leaf. Dang, dang, dang, dang, dang, dang!—went the old clock, six strokes, before I had fitted the nail to the ground, and the stone to the head of the nail; dang, dang, went the clock again; knick, knock, went the stone on the head of the nail; dang, went the clock again; knack, knack, knack, went the stone; it was well the ground was soft, or I never should have *drow* it into the earth, for I were all the same as a one-year-old babby, and any one might ha' knocked me down with a straw. Dang, went the old clock again, eleven strokes; my heart was up in my throat. Skra-a-ah, shrieked the grey owl in the witch-elm over my head; I thought it were Old Harry himself, and Betty Snowling laughing at me for a fool, and that riled me; so down went the stone and drove the nail in smack up to the head. Just as the twelfth stroke was beginning to ring in my ear, I was up and off like a whirligig, and bounced into mistress's kitchen before her clock, that was five minutes slow, had done striking. But whether I went backwards or forwards from the crossways, after I had knocked in the nail, I never could tell, so properly scared were I at the thought of the devil and Betty Snowling. But for sartain I was more afraid of the argee than either, or I never dared have done such an unpropitious thing, as mistress said. Howsom-ever, I shall remember to my dying day the pint of humming harvest beer she had heated over the fire for me against I came in, and put such a glass of gin

into it, with a grate of nutmeg, a toast of bread and a dip of treacle, that it comforted and warmed my very heart, and does me good to think of it now. Well, ten minutes after, in comes master, looking as blue as a harvest-plum, and he sits down by the fire, and he creeps closer to it and closer, and says, 'It's kinder *cuelish* to-night, mistress,' and presently his teeth fall to chattering, and he begins to *dudder* all over; and to *go-pe*. Thinks I to myself, but I said nothing you may be sure, 'As sure as a gun, master, you're in for my argee-fit, for you're the first man that have passed over the tenpenny nail;' and sure enough I was right, for I missed the fit what I should ha' had at six o'clock in the morning, and master took it, and had the argee sixteen weeks from that time."

We hope that the reception of this collection of tales will be such as to induce Miss Strickland to hazard her promised repetition of the experiment.

The Stepmother; or, Will She be a Nun? By FLORENCE. (James Blackwood. pp. 284.)—The authoress of this little tale pleads the cause of the stepmothers, who are not all, she contends, as bad as they are painted. It hardly needed a book, we should have imagined, to oppose a prejudice which is countenanced scarcely anywhere but on the stage; but Florence must admit that, if stepmothers are not all bad, they are not all quite so good as her heroine. However, she has written a very pleasant little tale, and, as she has evidently a great objection to celibacy, and sings (if she do sing) "I won't be a nun" with heartfelt earnestness, we are not disposed to quarrel with her.

POETRY.

The Odes of Horace, translated into English Verse: with a Life and Notes. By THEODORE MARTIN. London: John W. Parker and Son. 1860. pp. 312.

IT WOULD REQUIRE not a little originality to say anything new about Horace; yet we never tire of reading or translating him. He is a far greater favourite with most scholars than any other Latin poet, not perhaps even excepting Catullus. And yet we cannot help owning that Horace wants Virgil's purity of mind, Ovid's warmth of heart; that in depth of thought he cannot be compared with Lucretius, with Juvenal for hatred of vice. He writes about love, and yet he never appears to be thoroughly in love; he is not a great moralist, though he does often throw in a little scrap of morality:

Very airy and playful and pleasant is that fashion, and, for his time, in the main comparatively pure and chaste; but we seek in vain for the tenderness, the negation of self, and the pathos, which are the soul of all true love poetry. "His love ditties," it has been well said, "are, as it were, like flowers beautiful in form and rich in hues, but without the scent that breathes to the heart." It is certain that many of them are merely imitations of Greek originals; pretty cameos cut after the antique.

Yet, though Horace's Odes have been so often translated, it must not be supposed that the task of translating them is other than a very difficult one. The failures have been innumerable; indeed, no perfect success has yet been achieved, or probably ever will be. We will let Mr. Martin say a few words respecting the present volume:

The present version has grown up imperceptibly during many years, having been nearly finished before the idea of a complete version occurred to the translator as a thing to be accomplished. The form of verse into which each ode has been cast has been generally selected with a view to what might best reflect its prevailing tone. It has not always been possible, however, to follow this indication, where, as frequently happens, either the names of persons or places, often most intractable, but always important, must have been sacrificed, or a measure selected into which these could be interwoven. To be as literal and close as the difference between the languages would admit, has been the aim throughout. But there are occasions, as every scholar knows, where to be faithful to the letter is to be most unfaithful to the spirit of an author; and where to be close is to be hopelessly prosaic. Phrases, nay, single words and names, full of poetical suggestiveness in one language, are bald, if not absolutely without significance, in another. Besides, even under the most skilful hands, a thought or sentiment must at times be expanded or condensed to meet the necessity of the stanza. The triumph of the translator is, where this is effected without losing any of the significance, or clashing with the pervading sentiment of the original. Again, a point of great difficulty is the treatment of the lighter odes—mere *vers de société*, invested by the language for us with a certain stateliness, but which were probably regarded with a very different feeling by the small contemporary circle to which they were addressed. To catch the tone of these, to be light without being flippant, to be playful without being vulgar, demands a delicacy of touch, which it is given to few to acquire even in original composition, and which in translation is all but unattainable.

We are inclined, on the whole, to think that this is the very best translation of Horace's Odes that has as yet appeared. The writer is occasionally somewhat careless in metre; as, for instance, in making "Helen" rhyme to "quelling;" "weigh" to "Africa;" "call" to "coronal;" nevertheless he has caught the spirit of his author, and translated what is almost untranslatable with a felicity which will be best appreciated by those persons who have tried their own poetical strength upon an ode of Horace. We do not think that such a skilful writer and versifier as Mr. Theodore Martin is, should have found it necessary to lengthen the penultimate syllable of "Leuconoe." The latest version of the following ode (i. 5) appeared in the second number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. From Milton downwards translators have tried their "prentice hand" on it with various success. We subjoin Mr. Martin's version, although we do not consider it by any means a specimen of his happiest vein.

Say, Pyrrha, say, what slender boy,
With locks all dropping balm, on roses
laid,
Doth now with thee in pleasant grotto
toy?
For whom dost thou thine amber tresses

Array'd with simple elegance?
Alas! alas! how oft shall he deplore
The altar'd gods, and thy peridious
glance,
And, new to danger, shrink, when sea
waves roar

Chafed by the surly winds, who now
Enjoyeth thee, all golden as thou art;
And hopes, fond fool! through every
change, that thou
Wilt welcome him as fondly to thy
heart!

Nor doth not know, how shift the while
The fairest gales beneath the sunniest
skies;

Mr. Martin expands the four stanzas of the original into five in the translation; this we consider to be a decided fault. The following version (ii. 3) is to our minds one of rare excellence. It reminds us of Shirley's glorious lyric ("The glories of our blood and state," &c.) the favourite song of Charles II.:

Let not the frowns of fate
Disquiet thee, my friend, ^{relate}
Nor, when she smiles on thee, do thou,
With vaunting thoughts, ascend
Beyond the limits of becoming mirth,
For, Dellius, thou must die, become a
clod of earth.

Whether thy days go down
In gloom, and dull regrets,
Or, shunning life's vain struggle for re-
nown,
Its fever and its frets,
Stretch'd on the grass, with old Fal-
ernian wine,
Thou givest the thoughtless hours a
rapture all divine.

Where the tall spreading pine
And white-leaved poplar grow,
And mingling their broad boughs in leafy
twine,

A grateful shadow throw,
Where runs the wimpling brook, its
slumb'rous tune
Still murmuring, as it runs, to the hush'd
ear of noon;

There wine, there perfumes bring,
Bring garlands of the rose,
Fair and too short-lived daughter of the
spring,
While youth's bright current flows

Here, at least, Horace has found a translator able to do him justice.

We quote the latter portion of book iii. 16:

In my crystal stream, my woodland, though its acres are but few,
And the trust that I shall gather home my crops in season due,
Lies a joy, which he may never grasp, who rules in gorgeous state
Fertile Africa's dominions. Happier, happier, far my fate!
Though for me no bees Calabrian store their honey, nor doth wine
Sickening in the Læstrygonian amphora for me relin-
ish; though for me no flocks unnumber'd, browsing Gallia's pastures fair,
Pant beneath their swelling fleeces, I at least am free from care;
Haggard want with direful clamour ravins never at my door,
Nor wouldst thou, if more I wanted, oh my friend, deny me more.
Appetites subdued will make me richer with my scanty gains,
Than the realms of Alyattes wedded to Mygdonia's plains.
Much will evermore be wanting unto those who much demand;
Blest, whom Jove with what sufficeth dowers, but dowers with sparing hand.

This is one of the most difficult odes for translation in Horace. Mr. Martin is, we think, not unsuccessful in his rendering. In the following translation he represents accurately enough the meaning of Horace. He has, nevertheless, we think, chosen a very unfortunate metre, which utterly fails to represent the stately march of the original Latin:

From his chaste wife's embrace, they
say,
And babes, he tore himself away,
As he had forfeited the right
To clasp them as a freeman might;
Then sternly on the ground he bent
His manly brow; and so he lent
Decision to the senate's voice,
That paused and waver'd in its choice,
And forth the noble exile strode,
Whilst friends in anguish lined the
road.

The original lines, sixteen in number, are perhaps the finest in Horace; but we consider it quite impossible for the most skilful translator to do them even scant justice, if he adopt the metre chosen by Mr. Martin.

We subjoin Dean Milman's version of part of the 4th ode of the 3rd book. It is, be it remembered, the only metrical translation which we find in his admirable edition of Horace.

Me, vagrant infant, on Mount Vultur's
side, ^{bound,}
Beyond my childhood's nurse, Apulia's,
By play fatigued, and sleep,
Did the poetic doves
With young leaves cover. Spread the
wondrous tale ^{nest,}
Where Acherontia's sons hang their tall

Readers unacquainted with the original will form some idea of the immense difficulty of translating it from the utter failure of a poet and a scholar so eminent as Dean Milman. His version is, in our opinion, neither poetical nor accurate; indeed, some of the expressions are scarcely correct English. Acherontia's sons, hanging in their tall nests, remind us of jackdaws; sleep can scarcely be said to fatigue, unless the sleeper suffers from nightmare; and even Mr. Crummles's "infant phenomenon" could scarcely be styled "vagrant infant." Far happier and more accurate is the version given by Mr. Theodore Martin:

When I had stray'd a child on Vultur's
steep,
Beyond Apulia's bound,
Which was my native ground,
Was I, fatigued with play, beneath a
heap
Of fresh leaves sleeping found,
Strewn by the storied doves; and wonder
fell
On all, their nest who keep

Unhappy he, who, weeting not thy guile,
Basks in the sunshine of thy flattering
eyes!

My votive tablet, duly set
Against the temple's wall, doth witness
keep,
That I, whilere, my vestments dank
and wet ^[the deep]
Hung at the shrine of Him that rules

Within thy veins,—ere yet hath come
the hour,
When the dread sisters three shall
clutch thee in their power.

Thy woods, thy treasured pride,
Thy mansion's pleasant seat,
Thy lawns wash'd by the Tiber's yellow
tide,
Each favourite retreat,
Thou must leave all—all, and thine heir
shall run
In riot through the wealth thy years
of toil have won.

It reck not whether thou
Be opulent, and trace
Thy birth from kings, or bear upon thy
brow
Stamp of a beggar's race;
Be what thou wilt, full surely must thou
fall,
For Orcus, ruthless king, swoops equally
on all.

Yes, all are hurrying fast
To the one common bourne;
Sooner or later will the lot at last
Drop from the fatal urn,
Which sends thee hence in the grim
Stygian bark,
To dwell for evermore in cheerless
realms and dark.

The spirit of the original is happily reproduced in the following lines:

Swains in numbers
Break your slumbers,
Saucy Lydia, now but seldom,
Ay, though at your casement nightly,
Tapping loudly, tapping lightly,
By the dozen once ye held them.

Ever turning,
Night and morning,
Swung your door upon its hinges;
Now, from dawn till evening's closing,
Lone and desolate reposing,
Not a soul its rest infringes.

Serenaders,
Sweet invaders,
Scanter grow, and daily scanter,

The following version, by Bishop Atterbury, of ode 3, book iv., has been much admired:

He on whose natal hour the queen
Of verse hath smiled shall never grace
The Isthmian gauntlet, or be seen
First in the famed Olympian race.
He shall not, after toils of war,
And taming haughty monarchs' pride,
With laurel'd brows conspicuous far
To Jove's Tarpeian temple ride.
But him the streams which warbling flow
Rich Tibur's fertile vales along,
And shady groves, his haunts, shall know
The master of the Æolian song.

Mr. Martin's version, which we subjoin, loses nothing by comparison:

The man whom thou, bright Muse of
song,
Didst at his birth regard with smiling
calm,
Shall win no glory in the Isthmian
throne,
From lusty wrestlers bearing off the
palm,
Nor evert, reining steed of fire, shall he
In swift Achæan car roll on victo-
riously.

Nor him shall warfare's stern renown,
Nor baffled menaces of mighty kings,
Bear to the Capitol with laurel crown;
But streams that kiss with gentle
murmurs
Rich Tibur's vale, — thick wood, and
mossy brake,
Him of the Æolian lyre shall worthy
master make.

We have said enough, we hope, to show that Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of the odes of Horace is well worthy of his reputation. We may add that in his notes he gives us some admirable translations from Catullus. The highest praise we can award Mr. Martin's version of the "Atys" of Catullus (without exception the most exquisite Latin poem extant) is that it almost does justice to the original.

RELIGION.

Strength in Weakness: Meditations on some of the Psalms, in Time of Trial. By RIDLEY H. HERSCHELL. (Robson and Avery. pp. 95.)—A little volume written in a very pious and devotional spirit, and filled with the meditations which have been inspired by reading those magnificent elegies wherein the Palmist poured forth his soul to Him that chastened him. Mr. Herschell says that he has derived comfort from having composed these, and earnestly hopes that the perusal of them may prove equally consoling to others.

Short Sunday Evening Readings, selected and abridged from various Authors. By the COUNTESS OF CAWDOR. (Bell and Daldy. pp. 162.) In this volume Lady Cawdor (who is the sister of the Rev. the Right. Hon. Lord John Thynne, the Sub-Dean of Westminster), offers a series of select readings fitted for family perusal on Sunday evening. From the title-page we learn that these compositions are selected and abridged from other sources; but when we turn to the readings we find no information as to the authors laid under contribution. Indeed, from the similarity of style which appears to pervade the whole collection, we should not be surprised to find that this is a kind of *pia fraus* to hide the fact that these little homilies are entirely by Lady Cawdor herself. Whether this be so or not, they are well composed, expressed in graceful and dignified language, and have (considering their purpose) the crowning merit of not being too long.

The Works of John Angell James, One while Minister of the Church assembling in Carr's-lane, Birmingham. Vol. I. Sermons. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co. pp. 420.)—The present is the first of a series of volumes in which it is intended to comprise a perfect collection of the works of this eminent Nonconformist, whose popularity in Birmingham was so great. It is expected that the whole edition will consist of twelve volumes. The work of editing is performed by Mr. James's son, who evidently brings an adequate amount of skill to the task, combined with a pious zeal for his father's memory. Judging from the volume before us, which consists entirely of sermons, the complete series will make a very handsome library book, so far as printing and paper are concerned.

Memorial of the Revival in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York. By J. A. SHEARMAN. (Sheffield: J. Hopkins. London: Hall, Virtue and Co. pp. 144.)—Another contribution to the literature of the Revivals. It is in Plymouth Chapel that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher conducts his ministrations, who consequently is the central figure in these manifestations. To the little volume itself we must refer those who are curious to know what occurred upon the occasion.

We have also received a reprint of the *Speech of the Lord Bishop of Cork in the House of Lords on the 22nd March, 1859, on Lord Wodehouse's Bill for Legalising Marriages with a Deceased Wife's Sister.* (J. W. Parker and Son.)—The *Church Cause and the Church Party* (J. and C. Mozley and John Murray), an article reprinted from the *Christian Remembrancer* for January, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

England Subsists by Miracle. By FELTHAM BURGHLEY. (James Blackwood, Paternoster-row.)

THIS IS A BOLD, OUTSPOKEN UTTERANCE of an English heart, to the thunder-throbs of which you must listen, even while differing from some of its conclusions, and condemning the ultra-strength of many of its expressions. Its pages are only 109, but it is *multum in parvo*—the compacted essence of many years' careful researching, anxious and passionate thought, on the Condition-of-England question. It is rare, and as hopeful as rare, to find a young literary man, of high poetic gift and promise, turning from the flowery paths of the *belles lettres* to the intricate details of Political Economy, of National Defence, of Colonies and Navigation Laws. If our readers, however, expect these details to be, as they are in ordinary hands, dry and prolix, they will be pleasantly disappointed. A burning thread of passion and poetry runs through the whole; and we have read no political writing of late in which fact and fire are so thoroughly combined. In the first chapter, "Treaties, Embassies, and Foreign Subsidies," he sets out with the solemn keynote which also closes his "prophetic strain," "England subsists by miracle." He shows her surrounded by Continental foes, of whom he holds Louis Napoleon in especial horror. He quotes Montalembert's expression, "The dangers of England are from without;" but thinks that her danger is at least equally from within—from her want of legislative wisdom at home, and from the vacillation and inconsistency of her foreign policy. He denounces, in the very spirit of Kossuth, diplomacy as un-English, and as a game in which the bluff Briton is certain to be beat by the astute and crafty Continentalist. He thinks, for various substantial reasons which he gives, that the establishment of permanent embassies at foreign courts is an act of erroneous judgment on the part of England. And he concludes the chapter by statements which will not go down with the Peace Society: "Pacifcats should be held in abomination—they cry peace when there is no peace, whilst they are drawing on war with a cart-ropes. Neither Christianity, money, nor cowardice can purchase peace for nations—the sword alone, kept sharp upon the whetstone of practice, is the sole procurer of peace." The following all will grant to be noble words: "England should come to reckon strength by the metal of her men, and not by the metal of her money, which is but a circulating currency, a sign of wealth—not wealth conventionally made marketable by the impress of the King's effigy. Men with the red elixir of life in their veins—no royal signet of mintwork, no idle circlets of a golden physiognomy—but living men, creatures instinct with spirit, emulous of noble deeds, and stamped with the image of their Maker—these are the wealth of nations—these are the sovereigns that must rule the world."

The second chapter is entitled "Peasantry, Freeholds, Yeomanry," and is eminently practical and suggestive, as well as highly eloquent in much of its writing. He dilates on the evils, moral, economical, and political, of large farms, and the want of proper cottage accommodation. There is an awful truth, and beauty too, in the following: "Huddled in one small room, most indecently, may be found father and mother, boys and girls, young men and maidens, and strange lodgers of both sexes, passing the night together in our rural districts. Ye hapless poor! we, the more fortunate, can hardly keep our itching and prurient imaginations from the wild working of abomination, with every appliance of prayer, of education, of separation, of clothing, to assist us; and how shall ye maintain the fight of chastity? Though heroines here and there may rise, angel-proof, to shame us, most certainly myriads upon myriads nightly fall into the abyss of ruin; and would still fall were this to continue so, though Paul of Tarsus came to preach a special Gospel to them. If this be permitted to go on, we may soon expect our homes and hearths to perish; we may bid adieu at once and for ever to the health, the modesty, the bashful loveliness of youth—to the holy mystery that unites the sexes by an indissoluble tie in the Divine ordinance and celestial symbol of marriage—to the reverential worship a true man offers to his helpmeet, and to the *winnowed purity* of love which she requites in womanly wise into his bosom." He then enters at some length, and with great research and acuteness too, into the *vezata questio* of primogeniture, to which he is decidedly opposed, venturing here to contradict the authority, and ably to encounter the arguments, of Blackstone, Burke, and other eminent writers. He mourns, in fine, over the loss of the sturdy old yeomanry, which must, he thinks, be reconstructed, or England falls. "If," he cries, "you can produce a barnful more corn from one large farm than from two small of equal area, you are infinitely a loser when you compare that granary with the bone and muscle, intelligence, and activity of the second family which has been nurtured on the two small farms. For children are an heritage of the Lord; they are as arrows in the hand of a giant. Happy is the country that hath its quiver full of them; it shall subdue its enemies in the gate; and as for the citadel, they shall not come nigh it."

His third chapter is on Education, and is, perhaps, the most forcible and seasonable of the whole. Our common education he denounces as one-sided, confined chiefly to a part of man's nature, and that not the highest. There being three parts in man, namely, the corporeal, the moral, and the spiritual (intellectual is, we think, a more suitable term), "to neglect the body and the heart, and merely to feed the spiritual (or intellectual), which can only be got at through

the others, is as wise as to trepan a man and pour in wine to stimulate his brain." How cordially do we agree with this! How often have we thought we had rather see a boy no great scholar, but with the hue of health upon his cheek, than see a poor, wan, sickly, woe-begone child, dying visibly, although dying at the head of his class. And the system of educating the intellect without the heart has produced strangest effects—has bred tyrants and revolutionists; political economists, who talk of man as if he were a mere machine for extracting a certain amount of produce from the ground; philosophers fulfilling the sarcasm of Wordsworth—

Philosopher! A flinging slave,
One that would peep and botanise
Upon his mother's grave;

and unprincipled men of genius who have thrown back the faculties God-given them fiercely in His face, and dared to measure their pens against the red thunderbolts of heaven. Or hear Burghley: "Multiply pedagogues and academies upon the present plan *ad infinitum* for head-learning, and the masses will only be less healthy and more viciously refined; the more conceited, the less obedient; the more discontented, the less governable; the more aspiring, the less capable. Able conspirators and imbecile legislators will be the product of your tuition."

He proceeds with vast energy and earnestness to expose the defects of English educational training, the false and partial knowledge it communicates, the incongruous notions it puts into the heads of students, the trashy literary emulation it breeds, and its want of discipline and anti-Solomonic "sparing of the rod;" and proposes instead a certain Spartan-like academy of his own—a project more ingenious, however, than at present practicable, although his statement of the plan is full of suggestiveness. We commend, without quoting, pages 50, 51 as an admirable specimen of learned irony, worthy of our great old English masters.

In chapter 6, after one rapid and half-startled glance at Popery-ridden Ireland, he speaks of the suffrage. We venture to say that this portion of the book will expose him to the severest treatment from the press, and in some measure he deserves it. No scheme of Parliamentary Reform extant pleases him, and he proposes one which is certainly original. It is that age be made the test, and that no man be permitted to vote till he is forty-five years old. He deems that thus he will secure a cool, calm, wise constituency, even from the lower ranks. We can hardly coincide with this apotheosis of middle age. In the first place, many men reach the maturity of view and feeling which he supposes is generally attained at forty-five, ten or fifteen years earlier. Why must they be excluded from the suffrage? In the second place many, particularly among country labourers, ploughmen, and artisans, at forty-five, are in reality sixty—approaching old age and premature dotage; so much so, that Burns, looking at age through his own medium as a hard-working man, says:

The magic wand, then, let us wield;
For apace that *five-and-forty's* speed,
See crazy, weary, joyless eld (age),
Wi' wrinkled face,
Comes hostin', hirplin' owre the field,
Wi' creepin' pace.

And, thirdly, there are not a few who, from peculiar freshness and youthfulness of body and mind, are as warm as well as vigorous, and sometimes as thoughtless, at forty-five as fifteen or twenty years earlier. Altogether we are tempted to call this plan, to use the author's own words, "a wild and ridiculous vagary." And while admiring the vehemence of the indignation, and the eloquence of the utterance of it, with which our author denounces John Bright's language (borrowed from Foster) in reference to the British Constitution, that it is a canted and extolled humbug, we think he is far too severe on Bright's general character, and does not treat that tribune of the people with sufficient respect. We have no belief in Bright's infallibility. We differ from him in some of his peculiar views; we regretted deeply his method of opposing the Crimean war; but we honour his manly spirit, his fearlessness, his honesty, his industry, and his common sense, quite as much as his unrivalled oratory, although this latter (even as we heard it in Scotland in 1843, before he had entered Parliament, or fully fledged his wing) seemed to us a great natural force, astonishing in its rapidity, its freedom from clasp, its combination of ease with earnestness, and full of all manner of talent, if not attaining to genius. Unjust, however, as the following is, it is certainly powerful:—"Is it here, in this very palace and royalty of freedom, this Acropolis of liberty—is it here, and thus privileged, that you dare raise a cry against our thrice-blessed joy, and vow that we, the favoured of the earth, have no immunities, and that our constitution is a 'canted and extolled humbug;' and all this because you wish to poll a few more mechanics to vote you a pension! 'Thy money perish with thee.' To you it is useless to say more; but to your followers it may not be quite profitless to present the words of the fiercest and yet calmest poet of old Greece, well instructed in the effect of the hireling cries of demagogues, Pindar by name, who says: 'It is easy for the meanest to shake a state, but to put it back again in place is difficult indeed, except some hidden god appear as helmsman to the rulers;' (Pythia, *carmen* iv., l. 455).

In chapter 5, he discusses briefly, yet in a style which shows thorough knowledge of the subject, "Colonies and the Navigation Laws." His defence of these latter will draw down on his head a storm from the economists of the day, which doubtless he will bide bravely, and continue of the same mind as before. In this chapter,

too, he treats of colonial government, and strongly advocates—in these days of railways, telegraphs, and monster steamers—that colonial representatives should sit in the British Parliament; that every colony attaining a certain given British population should return deputies to Parliament, and every such colony should possess absolute legislative control for local purposes." Some such plan was proposed at the time of the American War, but Burke annihilated it by some humorous remarks about the distance between America and Britain. That objection Burghley now thinks disposed of by our modern improvements. As to Canada it may be, but surely not yet as to Australia or India.

Chapter 6 is on the "Defences of England," and is full of valuable hints on that engrossing theme, cast, many of them, in an aphoristic form. It is but doing Burghley justice to say that for two or three years past he has, in various London newspapers, been advocating, and doing so almost alone, measures which are being adopted in every town and village of the empire. This must be at once gratifying and mortifying to him—gratifying to find his suggestions adopted, but mortifying to have received no recognition of his claims as the originator of some parts at least of the present popular plans.

The 7th chapter is entitled "The Conclusion," and contains a noble reiteration of the counsels and warnings of the whole pamphlet. No writer of the day need be ashamed of the *epæa pteroenta* to be found in pages 105 and 106. They are worthy of the best moods of Carlyle, who has, we know, signified strongly to the author his admiration of this little work—a work which coincides with that author in reference to the evils and dangers of the country, although they two may differ deeply about the causes and the remedies.

Burghley is a brave true spirit, although he has still a good deal to learn. He is too fond of learned allusions and classical quotations. His style is often rugged, and sometimes swollen into extravagance. His habit of denunciation is practised too frequently, and pushed at times to fierceness and fury. But everything will be pardoned by those who, like us, are persuaded of the substantial truth of his statements, of the reality of the dangers he proclaims, of the unquestionable sincerity of his spirit, and of the as unquestionable energy of his intellect and imagination. APOLLODORES.

Briefe aus Südrussland. (Letters from Southern Russia.) Von MARIE FÖRSTER. Leipzig: Brockhaus.

TO NEARLY EVERY MIND Russia suggests wild wastes, snow-tracts, intolerable dreariness. But Russia possesses some of the fairest regions in the world, though, with the dream of India in her heart, she must regard them but as the beautiful threshold to what is still more beautiful. It is to some of Russia's loveliest realms that Marie Förster introduces us in a work marked by extreme unaffectedness, but also by great narrative and descriptive talent. The letters contained in this charming volume were written during a residence in Podolia, Volhynia, and Ukraine—the last comprehending the three governments of Kiev, Poltowa, and Charkov. No one has so admirably as Alexander Herzen shown the gulf that divides official Russia from the Russia of the people. Herzen has proclaimed his hatred to the one, his boundless affection for the other. On the one side we have horrible corruption and cruelty, odious bureaucratic pedantry; on the other a lively and gifted race, with many amiable and a few estimable qualities.

In Europe there are about sixty millions of men of Slavonic origin. If these could be penetrated with the grand Panslavonic idea which has been preached by enthusiasts, they would be the most tremendous revolutionary force that has ever appeared in Europe. But that idea is never likely to be more than a magnificent vision. Its half passionate, half poetic utterance has had for effect, especially in Germany, the profound study of Slavonic characteristics, Slavonic history, and Slavonic destiny. The Slavonic and the Germanic are the fiercest of antagonisms. But your true German is a soldier of fortune, and cares little whom he serves. He despises the Slavonian, and yet for dollars and decorations he is willing to be the Slavonian's most brutal and unscrupulous instrument. Russia could never have marched so rapidly, east, west, north, and south, but for German tools. The German, however, with all his faults, has a sublime impartiality, and if he takes pay he works for it. From Germany you always get thoroughly Rhadamanthine verdicts, even where you might suppose that interest or prejudice would bias the most. Generally the German tells the truth, partly because there is a clinging to truth in his heart, partly because he is kept from lying by a kind of catholic frigidity. In any case we should never have known aught of the Slavonians, and especially of the Russians, but for the Germans.

The writer of the present volume is altogether German, with a little more than the usual German warmth. We feel, therefore, that her pictures are exceedingly faithful, and that they are all the more faithful from the affectionate gratitude for kindness and hospitality. Our English travellers are either overgrateful or not grateful enough. They either abuse their hosts or deify them. For instance, in what different ways have different English travellers spoken of the Americans! The French traveller delineates what he does not see; the English traveller what he sees, with the addition of his spleen or his snobbery; the German traveller what with genial insight he seizes.

In the rural districts of Russia—that is, towns being so few, nearly the whole of Russia—life is altogether of a patriarchal, half idyllic kind. The people in the main are abundantly happy. All the Slavonic

racés are light-hearted, and little disposed to torture themselves with the troubles of the morrow. Where, as in Southern Russia, the soil is fertile and the climate favourable, so much the more joyous is the Slavonian. To the cheerfulness and elasticity of the Slavonic nature the Russian peasant joins the most fervent piety, the most uncomplaining resignation. Grossly ignorant, he knows only two things—loyalty to the Czar, and absolute devotedness to his God. It would be wrong to regard the Russian serf as a slave. There can be no better form of bondage than the Russian, if bondage is to be. By the communistic system to which the Slavonians are so warmly attached, the Russian peasant is a proprietor of the land; and there are honourable ways by which he may obtain freedom. Much may be said in defence of serfdom as it exists in Russia: nothing can be said in favour of slavery as it exists in America.

Indeed, if for no other cause, Marie Förster's delightful letters should sober our judgment relative to Russian serfdom, and enlighten our views respecting the condition of the peasant throughout the world. How deplorable is the lot of the English as compared with that of the Russian peasant! Either the peasant should be in a state of complete dependence, like the Russian serf, or his independence should be a reality. In England his independence consists in a shilling a day as long as he can work, the pauper's dole in his old age, and the pauper's coffin when he dies. The great hindrances in England to the elevation of the peasant are the laws of entail and primogeniture. It is not desirable that the land in Britain should be split into minute fractions as in France. But it is horribly unnatural, as it is big with revolutionary peril, that the land should become more and more the monopoly of a score or two of Whig magnates, like those who have depopulated the Highlands. For the right of testing, Alexis de Tocqueville and other foremost publicists have pleaded, and with justice. Nothing so needful to the peace and prosperity of France as that that right should be restored to its inhabitants. But the restoration of the right would bring none of the feudalisms back which the French so passionately abhor. The chief thing to be aimed at is, that the possession of land should by industry be within the reach of every one. A feudal patriarchal system must exist as a harmonious organism, or not at all. The Russian magnate is bound to protect the peasant, to treat him as if he were a member of his family; the English magnate is bound only to pay the poor's rate. The evictions in the Highlands and in Ireland call forth curses fierce but vain.

We are told by Whig political economists that a landlord is not blameable for doing what he likes with his own. Pleasant doctrine for the landlords! But, even if we import into the question no deep religious, no high moral considerations, we must inquire into the claims of the owner of the soil. If the land were perfectly free, and if the process of purchase were as inexpensive as in any other article of barter, evictions might be cruelties, yet they would not be positively unjust. But if the law debar the cultivators of the soil from being its proprietors too—if, by a violation of nature, one man can grasp one or two counties, can banish the sons of heroes to bring in sheep, and sheep to bring in deer—then evictions, besides being an execrable cruelty, are a signal injustice. We deal with this matter on the very loftiest Conservative principles. Radicalism has had its day, and it is too shallow and vulgar ever to be popular in England. It may or may not be that a powerful territorial aristocracy is indispensable to our national greatness. But if the present land laws remain unchanged, the whole of the soil will, at no distant period, pass into the hands of a class which has too much influence already, the class whose god is Mammon, whose temple is the Stock Exchange, whose creed is utilitarianism, whose apostle is Jeremy Bentham, and whose preachers are the Whig political economists. There is a beautiful gradation which, in reference to the possession of land, we have often dreamed—from the peasant to the yeoman, from the yeoman to the country gentleman, from the country gentleman to him who with princely revenues has princely virtues. We love nature's boundless diversity in the constitution of a community, not an artificial monotony as in France. But two grand aspects in the rich and sacred diversity are absent when the yeoman and the peasant are mere drudges, who are never destined to own any more land than the length and the breadth of their graves.

It is a commonplace that the invincible might of a realm is enthroned on its agriculture. This means, however, something more than the brilliant and successful experiments of Mr. Mechi; it means that the majority of the people should, as in France and in Russia, have a direct interest in the land. A nation is just as politically strong as it is morally strong; no less, no more. But morality must not be interpreted in a pedantic sense. The Russian peasant and his wife too are incorrigible drunkards, but they are singularly free from the vices embraced by the general name of depravity. Drunkenness never degraded or depraved the Scottish Highlander; it does not degrade or deprave the Irish peasant. It degrades and depraves only where—as in London and in the large cities—toll, starvation, intolerable loneliness, pitilessly conspire. Seldom do men sink into vice till they are crucified by misery. No man ever grew intolerably wicked till some man or some woman deserted him. We hunger for companionship, and if we cannot find the best companions, we are obliged to seek the worst. It is said of some persons that they are fond of low company. But they do not seek low company till the so-called better company, in its iciness, pride, and pharisaism, spurns them. Whoso is fond of low

company may simply have more heart than the frigid intellectual animal the worshipper of respectability can appreciate. Now our patriotism and our religion are nothing more than the divinest development of our social emotions. In England there has ceased for a time to be any social agency but the tavern, the club, or the conventicle. We would be loyal to a chieftain—but there is no chieftainship, to a Church, but our National Church is content to imitate what is coarsest in Dissent or vilest in Popery. In our despair we almost wish that we were Russian serfs; for then we should commune with God through the Czar, through a Church, through living brotherhood, even if it were a brotherhood of serfs like ourselves. The warmest of all garments is the garment of superstition; let us never throw it aside unless we can march into the sunlight of omnipotent truth. We did not intend when we took up Marie Förster's volume to write a homily, and yet the homily may not be addressed to dull ears and cold bosoms. As for poor Marie herself, alas! she cannot listen to our praises of her book or to our preachings from it. She hath gone to that land of the leal which a Scotch song has sublimely painted in passionate words. And to that land of the leal he is blessed who departeth ere the shadows of the setting sun begin to fall.

ATTICUS.

Personal Wrongs and Legal Remedies. By W. CAMPBELL SLEIGH. London: Longmans. pp. 185.

THIS IS THE SECOND VOLUME which Mr. Sleigh has put forward in imitation of Lord St. Leonards' successful attempt to popularise the mysteries of the Law of Real Property. Upon his "Handy Book on Criminal Law," we felt obliged to express ourselves somewhat harshly. Its utility to any but the evil-doer by profession was scarcely apparent; and even he, admitting that it was desirable that he should be benefited by the publication of such a book, was more likely to be misled than instructed by the refinement of distinctions which, clear enough to the professional mind, never could be anything but "caviare to the general." The volume before us puzzles us even more when we endeavour to ascertain its special utility. In the *dictum* of Blackstone, that a general acquaintance with those laws whereby we are governed is important to all good citizens, we thoroughly concur; and it is to his "Commentaries" that we should unquestionably point as the very best means of acquiring that knowledge. When, however, Mr. Sleigh refers to this opinion of the great legist as an excuse for the appearance of his own book, we are bound to inquire whether it supplies any want that the work from which he quotes does not entirely satisfy.

In his preface, Mr. Sleigh informs us that one of the main reasons for the production of this book was "the rapid sale" which his "Handy Book on Criminal Law" met with. That is undoubtedly a very good reason, so far as he himself is concerned; but, as regards the public, we think he is bound to show that there is a real want of the kind of information furnished by his book, and that the form in which it is communicated is that which is most likely to supply the deficiency. Now, we must confess that, in our opinion, if any one were to read Mr. Sleigh's book with an idea that he could derive from it anything like a reliable acquaintance with the law, he would find himself under a very dangerous mistake. It requires an education to understand these matters, and, as Lord Mansfield laid it down, common sense will never teach a man the difference between a bale of cotton and an acre of land. When Lord St. Leonards attempted to simplify the law of real property, he was equal to his task. Profoundly acquainted with every nicety, and gifted with a perfectly logical mind, he was enabled to lay bare, in clear and explicit language, truths which lie at the root of a very complicated system. He did not profess to believe that his manual was able to make a great lawyer out of a country gentleman, or even that the landed proprietor would be enabled by its means to dispense with the expensive services of attorneys and conveyancers. All that he proposed to do—and that he amply fulfilled—was to infuse into the minds of English landowners such a general knowledge of the law of real property as should be a safeguard against obvious mistakes, and as should give them a general idea of the principles upon which their titles to their property are founded. Mr. Sleigh, however, appears to us to propose a more ambitious object to himself. It is not so much with general principles as with details that he deals; and, if his work have any utility at all, it must be to make a sharp practitioner out of every reader. That this can be effected we must take leave to doubt; indeed, in our opinion, if any one be emboldened by the insight into the mysteries of the law which he may happen to derive from these pages to act upon the knowledge so acquired, he will bitterly realise the truth of Pope's warning as to the value of "a little learning."

It must be confessed, however, in justice to Mr. Sleigh, that, so far as his volume goes, it is accurate. It may not always be so clear as the mind of a layman might have desired, but the information is to be relied upon. Perhaps the best guarantee for this is discoverable in the fact that Mr. Sleigh has mainly relied upon authors whose works are already well known to the legal world, and whose opinions have stood the test of time. This course is a convenient one; but then it gives additional force to the query, Where was the need of this book? Instances of the closest possible similarity between not only the opinions but the language of Mr. Sleigh and that of well-known legal authors are to be discovered *passim*. To give a specimen: At page 148 we find the following passage relating to the action for

seduction, and we place it side by side with a quotation from Roscoe's "Digest of the Law of Evidence," pp. 563-4 (1808):

MR. SLEIGH.

Thus, it is not necessary to prove an actual contract of service, or that wages have been paid. But the slightest evidence of acts of service has been held sufficient: thus, the milking of cows was held sufficient service; and Chief Justice Abbott held that even the making tea was an act of service. A right to the service is sufficient; and where a daughter is living with the father, forming part of his family, and liable to his control and command, no express proof of service is required; it will be presumed, especially if she be a minor. But it must generally appear that the daughter was residing with the plaintiff at the time of her seduction. Where a daughter was residing in another person's family in the capacity of housekeeper, though not under any contract for wages, and might have left whenever she pleased, yet it was held that the father could not maintain this action, for there was no proof that the daughter ever intended to return to her father's house.

MR. ROSCOE.

Yet it is not necessary to prove an actual contract of service, or that wages have been paid. The slightest evidence of service, such as milking cows, has been held sufficient (Bennett v. Allcott); even making tea has been said to be an act of service. (Per Abbott, C.J., Carr v. Clarke.) . . . A right to the service is sufficient; and where a daughter is living with her father, forming part of his family, and liable to his control and command, no express proof of service is required; it will be presumed [authorities]; at least, if the child is a minor, and of an age capable of service. . . . It must in general appear that the daughter was residing with the plaintiff at the time of her seduction. Thus, where she was residing in another person's family in the capacity of housekeeper, though not under any contract for wages, and though she might have left when she pleased, it was held that the father could not maintain the action, for the daughter had no *animus revertendi*. (Dean v. Peel.)

It would not be difficult to pursue the comparison to the extent of showing that there is really very little in Mr. Sleigh's volume that can be, strictly speaking, called original. Perhaps a certain degree of similarity is unavoidable when treating of subjects so thoroughly exhausted as the law; but we put it to Mr. Sleigh whether, in this use of his predecessors, he has not overstepped the bounds of fair literary licence.

Reflections upon the Divisions in the Liberal Party, especially with reference to the contemplated new Reform Bill. By ROBERT M'MURRAY, of the London Daily Press. (Edward Stanford. 1860. pp. 22.)—On the eve of the proposal of a new Reform Bill, it behoves all Liberals to recognise the truth of the proverb that "Unity is strength." Confronted with a united Conservative body who are ready to sink all minor differences, the great Liberal party presents a spectacle which would be grotesquely ludicrous were it not also saddening. The ingenious excuses which have been discovered by so many supposed Liberals in defence of their recurrency, are in themselves proofs positive of want of earnestness on the part of the discoverers. Mr. M'Murray's little pamphlet is thoughtful and suggestive, and should by its plain and earnest speaking teach not a few professed Liberals that they are undisguisedly deserting their colours. Ostrich-like, they may hide their heads and fancy their concealment is complete; but most neutral bystanders will readily and very unfavourably distinguish them from the honest Conservative who practises what he preaches. Shams were odious even before Mr. Carlyle's day; but there is no more detestable sham than the pretended Liberal who with loud throat screams Reform on the hustings, and afterwards is only anxious to avert the consequences of his fictitious professions.

Too Late for the Train; or, the Autobiography of Reginald Beresford. With a few Supplementary Particulars. By F. TRAVERS, Esq. (Bath: Binns and Goodwin. London: E. Marlborough and Co. pp. 396.)—The intention of the writer of this book is perhaps better than the performance. It is meant to set forth the evils of procrastination; and it does so in a way which would be extremely forcible if it was not also extremely unnatural. The most earnest shirker of labour—unless he is presupposed to be an idiot, and therefore incapable of profiting by experience—could not go through a title of the many shocks and trials which are ingeniously multiplied for the hero in this volume, without being somewhat moved by them. Experience tells us that the least punctual man is, when on trial, generally a model of punctuality for a short time. Even Sheridan, after he had missed half a dozen important engagements consecutively, might for the nonce be relied on for the seventh.

A Manual of Interest and Annuities, comprising a Popular Explanation of the Solution of Questions of Compound Interest and Annuities for Years. By EDWARD SMYTH. (Routledge. pp. 92.)—This useful manual may be safely recommended to men of business as a sure guide to the mysteries of interest and the best means of calculating the value of annuities. It contains a table for fifty-four rates of interest—as many as would have satisfied Shylock—and gives the value of life annuities by the English life table. There is an appendix pointing out some inequalities in the working of the income-tax, and suggesting remedies for them.

The Invasion of England rendered Impossible by a Simple and Practical Mode of Defence; also an Account of Eight Attempts at Invasion. By A Member of the Naval and Military Institution. (Robert Hardwicke.)—Though the attention which the prospects of invasion continues to excite in the mind of the people of this country bids fair to keep up a pretty constant supply of such pamphlets as these, few are likely to be produced so calculated to be received with interest as the one before us. We speak not of the means of defence, which consists of a somewhat chimerical plan for girding our coasts with a rampart of cannon, and raising a force of 600,000 coast-guard to man them—such force only to cost the nation 600,000*l.* per annum. Better and more feasible plans than this for defending our shores will, without doubt, be discovered. What gives this pamphlet a special value is the collection of historical notes bearing upon the eight invasions which this country has sustained or been threatened with during the last eight hundred years—viz. by William of Normandy, Philip of Spain, William of Orange, Admiral de Tourville, General Hoche (who invaded Ireland in 1796), of the French in Finguard Bay (1797), of Ireland by General Humbert (1798), and of Ireland by a French squadron in 1798. Of these only one can be said to have been successful, because,

although William of Orange made good his footing, it was with the consent and assistance of the major part of the English people. Certainly, if history is to teach us anything, the lesson is consolatory and cheering.

A Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms. By WILLIAM CARPENTER. Fifth Edition. Revised and enlarged by the Rev. W. WEBSTER, M.A. (W. Tegg. pp. 256.)—The value of Mr. Carpenter's excellent dictionary of synonyms is too well known, as well as too thoroughly attested by the fact that it has now reached its fifth edition, to require more than an intimation that the present edition has the advantage over its predecessors of having additional matter equalling more than a third of the fourth edition. Its handy form, unencumbered as it is with any notes or comments, renders it welcome to the desk of all who have frequent occasion to compose in the English language.

The Parliamentary Companion. By ROBERT P. DOD, Esq. Twenty-eighth Year. (Whittaker and Co. pp. 318.)—Captain Dod very worthily and efficiently continues the good work which his father, the late "head of the gallery," so well began. Who knows not Dod's "Companion"? And what need for more than to intimate that it this year makes its appearance for the twenty-eighth time, as full of information and as complete as ever? In his short preface, Captain Dod congratulates himself and his readers upon having been able successfully to resist all competition, giving as a reason, of which we scarcely see the *sequitur*, that "the turn of mind which dictated spoliation was naturally incapable of impartiality."

We have also received pamphlets entitled *Thoughts on Convocational*

Reform. By WILLIAM FRASER, B.C.L. (Bell and Daldy.)—*Remarks on the National Style in reference to the Proposed Foreign Office.* (Bell and Daldy.)—*Observations on Horse Railways.* By G. F. TRAIN. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.)—*What a Congress can Do.* (R. Hardwicke.)—*Central Italy and Diplomatic Interference.* (Chapman and Hall.)—*Notes on Newark.* A Lecture delivered by R. F. SKETCHLEY, B.A. (Newark: W. Moss.)—*Old John Bull in a New Coat; or, Modern Practice Engrafted upon Olden Principles.* By a dutiful and loving Son. (Hatchard and Co.)

BOOKS RESERVED FOR REVIEW.

Passing Thoughts on Religion. By the author of "Amy Herbert." (Longman.)—A little volume written by Miss Sewell, and which bears the impress of the usual earnestness and graphic style of its accomplished writer.

The Popes and Jesuits of the present Century. By DR. EDW. H. MICHELSEN. (Darton and Co.)—A timely and careful compilation, by the well-known author of "The Ottoman Empire and its Resources."

Miranda. (James Morgan.)—A book apparently so eccentric in its matter and argument, that we decline at present to pass any opinion as to its merits.

The Gem of Thorney Island, &c. By the Rev. JAMES RIDGWAY. (Bell and Daldy.)—It is a volume on the history and associations of Westminster, full of curious lore and interesting anecdote. We shall take an early opportunity of reverting to it.

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

WITH SUCH NAMES MINGLED as Auber, Balfe, and Bellini on one and the same show card of the past week's performances by the Royal English Opera Company in Covent Garden, the impetus given to matters lyrical may easily be accounted for. Even the most ardent and inveterate opera-goer cares but little about turning out of doors at this catch-cold season, to see the same thing night after night, let the opera be what it may, and the heroine whomsoever she may. It is quite unnecessary to go minutely into the merits of "The Crown Diamonds," or the matchless style in which it is represented in an English dress by the Pyne-Harrison Company, the cast on Tuesday evening being in most respects identical with that frequently noticed in these pages. The "Sonnambula" on Monday evening claims a fuller notice from the circumstance of a first representation this season, and by individuals almost entirely new in their respective characters. Miss Parepa impersonated *Amina*, Miss Thirlwall *Lisa*, Mr. Haigh the jealous and distraught lover, Mr. Honey *Alessio*, and Mr. Santley the Count. Rarely have we witnessed talent assert its sway more strikingly than in this beautiful opera on the occasion referred to. During the first act there was scarcely any thing worth listening to but the orchestra. Neither the vocal chiefs nor the choral forces seemed to be on such terms of familiarity with the work or with each other as to warrant a hope that the opera would be redeemed by any subsequent touching up. In the second act, however, the audience were agreeably disappointed. The *Amina* of Miss Parepa is a far more powerful character than any other in which she has yet appeared. She depicted the agony of the bedroom scene with a wildness of grief that has of late years rarely been surpassed; the momentary exhaustion with which in the last scene she fell on the neck of *Theresa*, just before the final recovery, was likewise depicted in the most unobtrusive manner; and in the reconciliation she exhibited a heartiness of feeling which gained a whole house of approvers. Vocally speaking, the music of *Amina* appears to be admirably adapted for Miss Parepa; she dared many elaborate windings and Alpine heights, but she neither lost herself in the mazes of the one nor grew dizzy with the altitude of the other. At the end both of the second and third acts the lady was summoned before the curtain, although she had repeated, by general desire, three very important portions of the opera. Mr. Haigh sang the great air "All is lost" with great judgment and effect. If Mr. Santley persevere, he will doubtless become a Count on some future day. "The Rose of Castille" on Wednesday came out with all the freshness of spring flowers.

The second Saturday Palace Concert of the new series was not devoid of interest, whether viewed in respect to the music selected or the character and quality of performance. For an opening piece the overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" was deemed fitting; but this incoherent and odd production had but a very imperfect hearing, in consequence of the unsettled condition of a large portion of the auditory arriving by "express." Mozart's symphony in E flat met with a much better chance of being appreciated. This, one of the three composed within a year, is less remarkable than many others from the same fertile brain; it is, notwithstanding, full of beautiful ideas. The andante is redolent of Mozart; a strain of vocal melody runs throughout, graceful, elegant, and supported withal by a volume of harmony as rich as it is pure. The well-known scherzo from Mendelssohn's ottetto, with the composer's own orchestral arrangements, may be noticed as another gem; but that which appeared to strike the general assembly

with the greatest force was one of Mendelssohn's three concert overtures, "Fingal's Cave," probably the finest piece of note-painting extant. With a very little stretch of the imagination, there may be heard the low murmur of the waves among the pillars of the mermaid-haunted palace of the sea, full of the freshness of the brine and the impetuosity of the Atlantic. An overture to Schiller's tragedy, "Die Braut von Messina," by R. Schumann, though bristling with orchestral difficulties, wanted the charm of less boisterous writing. Miss Lascelles and the St. George's Choir divided the vocal business, of which there was more than the ordinary quantity. The recitative and aria, "Che farò," from Glück's "Orfeo," fell short of expectancy. Better success attended Longfellow's song, "The Reaper and the Flowers," set by Balfe, and for the singing of which Miss Lascelles won golden opinions from all sorts of men. A new song by Hatton, "The Enchantress," although highly applauded, did not amount to a success. The St. George's Choir were encored in two pieces out of three. This compliment, we apprehend, must be conceded more to the popularity of the part-songs themselves than to any particular excellence that we could discover in the mode of singing them. The unexpected announcement of Piccolomini with other eminent Italian artists at Sydenham to-morrow has already created a stir, which will no doubt be very much increased on their appearance.

Among the prominent instrumental features of the programme put forth by the directorate of the Monday Popular Concerts for the 13th instant were Spohr's quintet in G major, and the more familiar sonata for pianoforte solus from the pen of Woelfl, "Ne plus ultra." Spohr's wondrous composition is frequently classed under the head of "brilliant quintets," in which bravura passages for the leading violin divide the interest with a second subject. From beginning to end of this work a rich vein of melody ever and anon opens up; nor is the scoring less remarkable for its colour and luxuriance. It would hardly be Spohr if he did not go into minute detail on the varied themes; yet so gorgeous are his harmonies, so admirable his contrasts, and so spirited his climaxes, that the listener experiences neither tax on his patience nor encroachment on his time. To produce the effects intended by the composer, executants of the highest order are indispensable; for, though the chief brunt has to be borne by the leading violinist, such is the delicate structure of the accompaniments, that the utmost vigilance and finish are necessary to produce a satisfactory *ensemble*. Years ago it was remarked by one in authority that, however intricate the music submitted to Herr Molique might be, he was never known to falter at a passage of difficulty. This remark has lost none of its force at the present moment. The names of the parties concerned in the affair of Monday last have been so frequently the subject of commentary and laudation, that henceforth it may be assumed, whatsoever any or all of them undertake to do, it will be done well. With reference to the pianoforte sonata, its origin, character, history, and the manner in which Miss Arabella Goddard invariably expounds it, our readers are to a great extent aware, if not from personal note and observation, by the frequency of notice in these columns. St. James's Hall was, as usual, fully attended.

What with madrigals and ancient ditties, miscellaneous compositions of more recent times, an entertaining literary illustrator, and half a dozen highly-polished vocalists, the London Glee and Madrigal Union, as a body, has established itself so firmly in the opinion of the judicious and discriminating, that, wherever its members may branch out, the odours of a good name must perforce accompany them. The announcement that the present week would be the last in which the

troupe could conveniently appear at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, caused many persons to bethink themselves whether the opportunity ought to escape, and the result of this consideration was found in the increased number of visitors as the nights of representation neared their close. If there be any truth in the axiom that there will always be found a posterity that will not willingly let the works of the unknown die, the Union in question is a striking illustration of it. During the short sojourn in Piccadilly how many pieces of really fine music have been aroused from the dusty slumberings of ages, and exhibited in a garment far more lovely than the musician ever conceived, or the poet dreamt of! With what great delight they have been received, abundant evidence can easily be brought to show. It is not our intent to recapitulate the growth of these successes; but in parting for the present with the London Glee and Madrigal Union we should be falling short of duty not to express a decided conviction that a more finished representation of the music from time to time set forth in the programme, is barely within the range of possibility.

The Vocal Association inaugurated a fresh season on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall, under the patronage of Lord Ward, Sir Edward Harrington, Bart., and other distinguished supporters. A hymn of Mendelssohn's for soprano voice and chorus, "Hear my Prayer," was selected to open with. We are bound from the issue to give full credit to the announcement that it was "the first time of performance." On more occasions than one the chorists exhibited unsteadiness, and were at times apparently deaf to the sharp click of the conductor's bâton; and, to mend the matter, the organ accompaniments, instead of supporting the melody and the vocalist, well-nigh suffocated both. Miss Parepa, however, kept her eye on the movements of Mr. Benedict, and thus succeeded in obtaining a tolerably satisfactory hearing. Part-songs prevailed. Mlle. Marie Wieck gave a drawing-room pianoforte performance, which, as such, was simply pretty—nothing more.

M. Gounod's grand mass in G major, composed for the celebration of St. Cecilia's Day, and Beethoven's colossal symphony in D minor, an illustration of Schiller's "Ode to Joy," attracted a large and critical auditory on Wednesday evening at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre. Hitherto the French composition had only been heard here in a fragmentary manner, and Mr. Hullah some time since decided on giving the Mass a fairer trial by producing it in a complete form. We incline to the opinion that M. Gounod was not visited by many bright flashes of inspiration during the progress of his work; at least, they are not perceptible to our mortal ken, and, from the apathy of the audience, we infer that they were as blind to the discovery as ourselves. There are five choruses, with solos intertwined. For a proper performance of the latter Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Thomas were engaged. The choruses were entrusted to the members of Mr. Hullah's first upper singing school. Beethoven's symphony (No. 9) grows in popularity with the public at every hearing. That the first three movements are orchestral, the fourth both choral and orchestral—that it is the longest and most profound of Beethoven, and the most difficult piece composed by any of the great masters—are truths familiar to all who take an interest in musical matters. The execution of the symphony left but few points for criticism to fasten upon. At the end of each movement the audience testified in the heartiest manner to the great treat experienced, and at the final close the walls of St. Martin's Hall were made to "ring again." The principals engaged for M. Gounod did duty also for Beethoven, and the orchestra comprised, as usual, some of the best instrumentalists of the day.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS are to reappear at the Haymarket Theatre on Monday, the 20th inst., in a new comic drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled "The Overland Route."

We learn from a contemporary that the charming little theatre at Campden House is shortly to be the scene of a fashionable *réunion*, on the occasion of a theatrical performance in aid of the funds of the Royal Benevolent Society. Contrary to usual custom, the female parts are to be represented by lady amateurs, distinguished in the world of fashion, and not by professionals, while noble lords and M.P.'s will figure amongst the *dramatis personæ*. A committee of ladies has been formed to issue vouchers, which, of course, must necessarily be limited in number.

We hear that it is now definitively fixed that the amateur performance to be given by the Savage Club in aid of the families of two of its members, lately deceased, is to take place at the Lyceum Theatre, on Wednesday, the 7th of March, Madame Celeste having most kindly and generously consented to give up the house for that evening. The bill of fare will, as we have already announced, consist of the "School for Scandal" and the new and original burlesque—the latter being the joint production of seven burlesque writers of reputation, all of whom take parts in the piece. The novelty of the affair, added to the motive for which it is undertaken, will ensure, we should imagine, a crowded audience.

A little one-act piece has been produced this week at the St. James's Theatre, under the title of "False Affections," being an adaptation from the French by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, the original piece being named "L'Invitation à la Valse." The intrigue of the piece depends upon a not very defensible piece of coquetry, whereby a young lady manages to console a jilted lover of her elder sister by writing love-letters under the name of the latter. It is a pretty little trifle, not to be gauged perhaps by the strict rules either of morals or of letters, and is very welcome as affording a field for some very charming acting on the part of Miss Wyndham (now announced as the lessee of this little theatre), and also of Miss Nelly Moore. The male characters are well sustained by Mr. H. T. Craven and Mr. G. Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have lately brought their Edinburgh engagement to a termination. Upon the occasion of their last appearance Mr. Kean, having been called before the curtain, addressed the audience as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen, opposed as I am to the custom of actors addressing audiences, considering such a custom quite apart from their vocation, yet there are occasions when, perhaps, we may be reasonably expected to step aside from the even route of blank verse to give expression to our feelings in our own simple but sincere words. Allow me, therefore, to take this opportunity of stating how deeply gratified both Mrs. Kean and myself feel in returning once more to this beautiful and enlightened city. The enthusiastic reception you have bestowed on us is a flattering assurance that, although so long absent, we have not been forgotten. A crowd of thoughts come back on me at this moment, reminding me of near twenty-five years ago, when, as a young man, alone and friendless, I first sought the suffrages of the Edinburgh public, and by their favour was permitted to ascend the first step of that ladder which has since led to fame and fortune. Those whose opinions were at that time of so much weight and value, whose critical judgment spread its influence over all your society, who prognosticated my success at a time when scarcely a gleam of hope lighted up my professional career, have all, alas! passed away, or are now reposing in retirement after a long and honourable life. Memory will cast its shadows on me as I look around and miss all those familiar faces; but, at the same time, your present kindness assures me that, though I may have lost many personal friends, the favour of the public is still with me. It was the verdict of the Edinburgh public, and the good opinion of its most distinguished citizens—I allude to such men as Meadowbank, Rutherford, Cockburn, Lauder, and Jeffrey—that first started me in my successful career of life, and which, combined with your favour, has, through the many struggles, anxieties, and cares I have undergone in after life, been a source of pride and consolation to me. Ladies and gentlemen, my associations with Edinburgh will ever live in the book and volume of my brain. I may, indeed, truly say to you in the words of the poet,—

Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee."

Mr. Kean concluded by intimating that he would give two additional performances at Edinburgh in the course of his Scottish tour.

The Glasgow papers announce the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean at the Theatre Royal, in that city, on Monday last. The piece selected for the occasion was "The Gamester"—Mr. Kean in the part of *Beverley*, and Mrs. Kean as *Mrs. Beverley*.

The *Charivari* gives the following as a true story: "Twenty years ago, three young men were walking together on the Boulevard. 'Shall we go to breakfast?' said one. 'With all my heart,' replied the second. 'But,' chimed the third, 'where are the funds? which of us has a purse?' 'I!' exclaimed the others both at once, 'but it is empty.' 'Christ! and I am as hungry as a lawyer's clerk. What's to be done?' 'I have an idea,' said the first speaker; 'come with me.' The three entered a music shop and asked the proprietor whether he would buy a song. 'A song? Diable! Whose is it?' 'Ours.' 'Let me see it.' 'I will sing it to you,' said the shortest of the three. He sat down to the piano and sung the piece offered for sale. 'Well,' said the publisher, 'it is not bad—I will give you 25f. for it.' 'What, words and music and all?' 'Oh, certainly, the times are hard.' 'It is very little—never mind—shell out—it will be enough to pay for our breakfast!' The publisher paid the 25f. and the three friends went to breakfast together. Why this story? The reader will ask. Oh, nothing in the world but this—the song was 'L'Andalouse!' The publisher made 100,000f. by his bargain. The author of the words was Alfred de Musset; the author of the music was Monpou; and the singer Duprez. That's all."

Referring to the political state of Italy, the correspondent of a contemporary says: "Let us now see what evidence is afforded with reference to the social instincts of the people by a rapid review of the state of the drama in Nice. The first theatre which existed in this city was opened in 1776. Here Italian operas were performed until the year 1803. During the period of foreign rule Italian operas and French comedies were given alternately. Since 1814 the Italian stage has maintained an unquestionable ascendancy, all attempts to establish a French company having, it is alleged, been attended with the bankruptcy of the promoters."

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.New Philharmonic Concert. St. James's Hall. 8.
Sig. Pico's Matinée Musicale. Sebeto House, 4, Vincent-street, Ovington-square. 2.
Howard Glover's Monster Concert. Drury-lane Theatre. 12½.
TUES.Ecclesiastical Motet Choir. St. Martin's Hall. 8.
Concert for the Poor Italian Gratiutous School. Hanover-square Rooms. 8.
THURS.Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. St. Martin's Hall.

ART AND ARTISTS.

MR. CLARKSON STANFIELD is painting a grand view of the Bay of Naples, taken from St. Elmo, looking over the port and bay, past Torre del Greco, up the slope of Mount Vesuvius.

It is stated that Sir Edwin Landseer is busy on his great picture, "The Inundation."

There is now being exhibited at the gallery of Messrs. Leggett, Hayward, and Leggett, Cornhill, a grand historical picture, by T. H. Maguire, Esq., representing "Cromwell refusing the Crown of England." As the picture has now been before the public some time, we need not do more than indicate the fact; whilst, at the same time, we advise all who have not seen this fine representation of a great episode in our history to take an early opportunity of doing so.

Since our last we learn that Sir Charles Eastlake has effected the purchase for our National Gallery of a large private collection of pictures at Paris, known as the Beau-Cousin Collection. It consists, for the most part, of Italian pictures, to the number of forty-six, among which there are said to be a Francia, an Albertinelli, a Bronzino, and a Paris Bordone. For the whole we believe we are correct in stating that he gave the sum of 9500l. Whether the public will have to con-

gratulate themselves upon this acquisition remains yet to be seen. Let us, however, hope, that, upon exhibition, some of them at least may prove worthy of our National Collection; and, *en attendant*, we may mention that the Bronzino is spoken of as a very fine picture, although the subject of it may be condemned as bordering upon the lascivious.

On Wednesday Messrs. Foster held a sale of modern pictures and drawings at their gallery, 54, Pall-mall. Among the lots disposed of were the following:—Lot 45. "The Pass of Glencoe," by T. M. Richardson, 45 gs. 95. "A Shore Scene;" fishing smack just set in, squally weather, by E. W. Cooke, 140 gs. 97. "The Champion," a scene in the Pyrenees, by A. Solomon, 56 gs. 135. "St. Sophia," Switzerland, by W. Linton, 85 gs. 142. "The Wreckers," the well-known engraved picture, by W. Shayer, sen., 79 gs. 146. "Episode in the Life and Times of Savonarola," by W. Cave Thomas, 73 gs. 149. "The Meeting of Friends," by J. F. Herring, sen., and H. Bright, 180 gs. 152. "The Bay of Naples," by W. Muller, 300 gs. The total amount received was 3000l.

We have received the rough draft of a circular containing a proposition for a memorial window to be erected in memory of Mrs. Hemans, in the church where her body lies entombed, that of the parish of St. Anne, Dublin. The idea is a good one, and, judging by what we have seen, it is likely to be well carried out. According to the present plan it is intended to bring into the window the leading female characters of Old and New Testament history, selected with regard to Mrs. Hemans's series of admirable sonnets upon them, and thus at the same time illustrating her character and writings. We have no doubt, considering the auspices under which this fair proposal is started, that it will be crowned with success.

We learn from *Galignani* that a wonderful attraction seems to attach to Lord Henry Seymour's name, and that whatever he has left behind is sure to sell for enormous prices. His pictures were put up to public competition, and the sums given were exceedingly high. A water-colour drawing by Bonington, "The Page acting as Messenger," brought 1050f.; another, a "Scene in Venice," 1296f.; a third, "A Young Woman Reading a Letter," 1390f.; a fourth, "The Toilette," 2430f.; an oil painting, by the same artist, "View on the Banks of the Seine," 2500f.; and another, "View in a Town," 6000f. A water-colour by Decamps, "Dogs," 3550f.; another, "Boys," 5400f.; and a third, "Turkish Horsemen crossing a Ford," 16,900f.—a huge sum for a water-colour. Two works of Paul Delaroché also brought large prices, one a water-colour, "Henry III. and Ambroise Paré," 6000f.; and "The Reading of the Bible," chalk, 6900f. M. Boussaton, the auctioneer, who, with M. Pillet, conducts the sale, estimates the produce of the day at about 88,000f. (3500l.)

The late M. Louis Fould, brother of the Minister of State, and a great lover of antique art, wishing to induce the learned to cast some light on its history, so remote from us, and so little known, placed a sum of 20,000f. at the disposal of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, as a prize to the author of the best "History of the Arts of Drawing; their origin, progress, and transmission to the various nations of antiquity until the age of Pericles." By the arts of drawing should be understood sculpture, painting, engraving, architecture, and trades in their relation to the former. The Institute has just appointed a committee to give its judgment on the works sent in before the 1st of January, 1860, the period at which the competition was closed. The Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres has elected the Duc de Luynes, M. Longpierre, and M. Ravaisson; the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Jules Cloquet; and that of the Fine Arts, M. Hittorf.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr. Morris Moore submitted to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria the celebrated painting of "Apollo and Marsyas," attributed to Raphael. Their Majesties inspected the same with especial satisfaction, and most graciously received the explanations which Mr. Morris Moore had occasion to give.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Feb. 1; Sir C. Lyell, V.P., in the chair. The following communications were read:—1. "On some Cretaceous Rocks in Jamaica." By Lucas Barrett, Esq., F.G.S., director of the Geological Survey in Jamaica. On the north side of Plantain-garden river, three miles west of Bath, shale and limestone overlie conglomerate. The limestone contains *Inoceramus*, *Hippurites*, and *Nerinea*. Higher up the river similar fossiliferous limestone occurs in vertical bands, succeeded by conglomerates, which separate it from massive porphyries. On the medial ridge of mountains, also, at an elevation of 2500 feet above the sea, Hippurite-limestone, with black flints containing *Ventriculites*, rests on porphyry and hornblende-rock. These igneous rocks are interstratified with shales and conglomerates. 2. "On the Occurrence of a Mass of Coal in the Chalk of Kent." By R. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.G.S. This piece of coal was met with in cutting the tunnel on the Chatham and Dover Railway, between Lydden-hill and Shepherds-well. It weighed about 4 cwt., and was 4 feet square, with a thickness of 4 inches at one part, increasing to 10 inches at another. It was imbedded in the chalk, where the latter was free from faults. The coal is friable, highly bituminous, and burns readily, with a peculiar smell, like that of retino-asphalt. It resembles some of the Wealden or Jurassic coals, and is unlike the true coal of the coal-measures. Mr. Godwin-Austen stated his belief that during the Cretaceous period some beds of lignite or coal of the preceding Jurassic period lay near the sea margin, or along some river, so as to be covered by water; and hence portions could be lifted off by ice, and so drifted away (like the granitic boulder in the chalk at Croydon) until the ice was no longer able to support its load. 3. "On some Fossils from the Grey Chalk near Guildford." By R. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.G.S. In the east of the body-chamber of a large *Nautiluselegans*, from the grey chalk of the Surrey Hills, near Guildford, the author found (the specimen having been broken up by frost) some lumps of iron pyrites, and numerous specimens of *Aporrhais Parkinsoni*, with fragments of *Turritites tuberculatus*, *Ammonites Coupei*, *A. varians*, and *Inoceramus concentricus*. These species are either rare in the grey chalk, or not known to the author as occurring in this

bed; and he believes that the specimens referred to were accumulated in the shell of the nautilus (possibly by the animal having taken them as a meal shortly before death) at a different zone of sea-depth to that in which the nautilus and its contents sank and became fossilised. Mr. Godwin-Austen referred to these specimens as being indicative of the contemporary formation of different deposits with their peculiar fossils, at different sea-zones; of the transport of the inhabitants of one zone to the deposits of another; and as a possible explanation of the abundance of small angular fragments of Mollusks, Echinoderms, and Crustaceans, in the midst of the very finest cretaceous sediment. 4. "On the Probable Events which succeeded the Close of the Cretaceous Period." By S. V. Wood, jun. Esq. Communicated by S. V. Wood, Esq., F.G.S. The object of this paper was to show that the close of the Secondary period was followed by the formation of a continent having a great extent from east to west, and at that time chiefly occupying low latitudes; that this direction of continent prevailed throughout the Tertiary period; and that in certain portions of the southern hemisphere, particularly in Australia and New Zealand, there have been preserved portions of the Secondary continent, with isolated remnants of the Secondary Mammalia and gigantic Birds. These conclusions were arrived at by a consideration of the direction of the principal volcanic axes in the Secondary and Tertiary periods. The Secondary continent was (the author considered) mainly influenced in the northern hemisphere by volcanic axes which came into action at the close of the Carboniferous, and continued through the Secondary period. These axes were that of the Ural, that of the North of England prolonged into Portugal, and that of the Alleghanies, having all a north and south direction, supervening upon volcanic axes having a direction at right angles to them, which had prevailed during the Newer Palæozoic period. From this circumstance an inference was drawn that the Secondary continents had generally a trend from north to south, governed by volcanic bands having this direction; while, as the Secondary formations indicate a great extent of sea over the northern hemisphere, the bulk of the Secondary continent lay in the southern hemisphere. The elevation of the bed of the Cretaceous sea, it was inferred, was due to volcanic forces acting from east to west; and the author adduced evidence of this action having become perceptible during the later part of the Cretaceous period. He considered that the direction of all the Post-cretaceous lines of volcanic action governed the direction of the continent during the Post-cretaceous period, and pointed out that these were all in an easterly and westerly direction, coincident with the existing volcanic band which extends from the Azores to the Caspian, and thence (with an interval of intense earthquake-action between the Caspian and Bengal) extends to the Society Isles. He concluded that they gave rise to a continent extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Society Isles—many reasons uniting to show a land-connection between America and Europe at the dawn of the Tertiary period, the submerged continent of Oceanica also indicating the easterly extension of Southern Asia; and that, since this continent receded to the north at the dawn of the Tertiary period before the inroad of the Nummulitic Sea (which stretched from the south-east through Western Asia and Southern Europe, and was, as the author conceives, the oceanic equivalent of the Eocene basins of Europe), the greater portion of the deposits formed in the interval between Cretaceous and Eocene times must be now under the Southern Oceans. The author then adverted to the circumstance that the recent great wingless Birds and the nearest living affinities of all the Secondary Mammalia yet known occur only in the Southern hemisphere. From this, and from some considerations as to the Vegetation, he concluded that, while parts of the Secondary continent yet remain in that hemisphere incorporated more or less into the Post-cretaceous continent, other parts of it, such as Australia and New Zealand, have remained isolated up to the present time to an extent sufficient to preclude the migration of Mammalia and wingless Birds. He inferred that the wingless Birds, excepting the swift *Struthionidae*, have been preserved solely by isolation from the Carnivora, which do not appear as an important family until the Pliocene age; and he instanced the *Gastornis* of the Eocene (which had affinities with the *Solitaire* and *Notornis*) as evidence that the apterous birds had survived until that period. An inference was then drawn that the remains of the Secondary continent, accumulated to the southward, caused cold currents to flow to the southern shores of the Post-cretaceous continent, causing the extinction of the bottom-feeding and shore-following Tetrabranchiata, to which Mr. Wood attributes the destruction of the Cestracions which fed on them, and that of the marine Saurians that fed on the Cestracions. The preservation of the Dibranchiata, on the contrary, was attributed to their being ocean-rangers. The extinction of the Megalosauria he attributed to the effect produced on vegetation by the alternation of dry seasons during the year, brought about by a great equatorial extent of land—the extinction of the herbivorous Megalosauria, by this cause, involving that of the carnivorous. The author also alluded to the contiguity of volcanos to the seas or great waters, which he considered to admit of explanation by every volcanic elevation causing a corresponding and contiguous depression, which either brings the sea or collects the land-drainage into contiguity with the volcanic region; and in conclusion he alluded to the law of natural selection and correlation of growth lately advanced by Mr. Darwin, in the soundness of which he asserted his belief.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the monthly general meeting held on the 4th inst., at the society's house, Hanover-square—the Right Hon. Sir G. Clerk, Bart., in the chair—his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel Cavan, Mr. B. Haigh Allen, and Mrs. North were elected fellows. Professor Spencer F. Baird, Dr. F. H. Trochel, and Dr. Peters were elected foreign members; and Mr. T. J. Moore, of the Derby Museum, Liverpool, a corresponding member of the society. The Hon. Gerald C. Talbot, Captain A. E. Wilkinson, and Mr. Edward St. John were proposed as candidates for the fellowship. The report from the council stated that the number of visitors to the gardens in January was 8778, being an increase of 853 as compared with January 1859.

CHEMICAL.—Feb. 2.—Dr. Bence Jones, V. P. in the chair. Messrs. E. Crocker and E. Divers were elected Fellows. Papers were read by Dr. Gladstone, "On an Iron Sand from New Zealand;" by Dr. Frankland, "On the Composition of Air from Mont Blanc;" and by Messrs. Perkin and Duppa, "On Dinodacetic Acid."

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 14; George P. Bidder, Esq., Pres., in the chair. The paper read was, "On the Construction of Artillery and other Vessels to resist great internal pressure," by Mr. J. A. Longridge, M. Inst. C.E. It was stated in the outset, that it was not proposed to treat of the very wide range of subjects involved in the construction of the most perfect description of ordnance, but to limit the inquiry to the question how to make a gun of sufficient strength to enable the artilleryist to obtain the full effect of the explosive compound used in it. This question was one which the civil engineer was probably more fitted to deal with than the artillery officer, inasmuch as it required nothing beyond a knowledge of the properties and laws of action of those materials with which his every-day practice made him familiar. The attention of the author was drawn to the subject early in the year 1855. Following up the reasoning of Professor Barlow on hydraulic press cylinders, he was led to consider how the internal defect of any homogeneous cylinder could be remedied. Professor Barlow had shown that, in every such cylinder, the increase of strength was not in proportion to the increase of thickness, and that a vessel of infinite thickness could not, ultimately, resist an internal pressure greater than the tensile forces of the material of which it was composed. The material at the internal circumference might, in fact, be strained to its utmost, when that at the outside was scarcely strained at all. To remedy this, it was necessary that each concentric layer of the gun, or cylinder, should be in an initial state of stress, such that when the pressure was applied, the sum of the initial and the induced stresses should be a constant quantity throughout the whole thickness of the cylinder. It occurred to the author that this could be accomplished by forming the gun, or cylinder, of a thin internal shell, or case, and coiling round it successive series of wires, each coil being laid on with the tension due to its position. The principle of building up a gun in successive layers, with increasing initial tension, was, therefore, that which it was intended to bring forward in this paper. The author claimed no exclusive merit for this idea. Although then unknown to him, it was being followed up by Captain Blakeley, Mr. Mallet, and others, who, however, sought for its practical outcome in rings, or hoops, contracted, or forced on to the central core. Captain Blakeley had, equally with the author, the idea of making use of wire, although his experiments were entirely confined to hoops. It was in complete ignorance of what others were doing that the author undertook the experiments recorded and described in detail in the present paper. The results were so striking, that he lost no time in bringing them before the War Department. The usual reference was made to the select committee at Woolwich, with the usual result. The principle was pronounced to be defective, and not such as to warrant any trials at the public expense. The author, however, continued his experiments, and the results were such as entirely to confirm his confidence in the practical utility of the invention. Before describing these experiments, the paper referred to the construction of guns, as hitherto practised. It was first shown, from the author's experiments, that the strength of powder was about seventeen tons per square inch. The system of rifling, involving elongated shots without windage, greatly increased the strain on the gun. This being so, it was not surprising that many attempts to rifle the ordinary guns had proved fruitless. Even independent of this extra strain, experience had shown that for heavy ordnance cast-iron was too weak; and it was believed that this was not owing, as had been stated, to any deterioration in the quality of the material, or to any want of honesty on the part of the contractors, but simply to more work being put upon cast-iron than it would bear. Experiments on the direct tensile force of cast-iron must not be depended upon, when the material was cast in a huge mass, like that of a 68lb. gun, or a 13-inch mortar. Neither could such experiments be trusted as regarded wrought-iron or steel. It was shown that the iron cut from the inner part of the Princeton gun was 50 per cent. weaker, as strained by the explosion, than the bar iron from which it was made. The same decrease of strength, though to a less extent, was found in the case of the great gun forged by the Mersey Iron Company, and presented by them to the country. Moreover, large masses of any metallic substance must always, it was believed, be subject to inequalities of physical structure, which rendered them untrustworthy for heavy ordnance. These considerations led the author and others to the principle of construction already named. Capt. Blakeley and Mr. Mallet sought to apply it by means of hoops, which under almost any circumstances gave an increase of strength. If correctly applied, this increase was very considerable; but there were great difficulties in the application. Each hoop was itself subject to the same law as a homogeneous cylinder, and consequently a series of hoops was wanting in that uniformity of strain which was required. It was possible so to adjust the hoops that at the time of explosion the inner surface of each might be equally strained; but the strain on each hoop decreased to the outer surface, so that there was an abrupt change at the junction of any two hoops. Moreover, a very slight error in workmanship would produce a most serious effect. Taking, for instance, an 8-inch gun constructed of four concentric hoops, the total thickness being 6½ inches, an error of 1-500th of an inch in the size of the outer ring would reduce its strength by 43 per cent. Wire, on the other hand, afforded the greatest possible facility of construction; and the coils might be laid on with the utmost accuracy as regarded tension, and with the same ease and regularity as thread was wound on to a bobbin. The first series of experiments tried by the author were made with brass cylinders, 1 inch internal diameter, and 1-10th of an inch thick. Into these various charges of powder were put, and the ends hermetically sealed. The total capacity of these cylinders was 295 grains of powder. One of these cylinders was burst with a charge of 90 grains. Another exactly similar, but covered with four coils of 1-33rd of an inch steel wire, was uninjured by a charge of 200 grains. It having been objected that, owing to the brittleness of cast-iron, it would be impossible to use it in conjunction with wire, cylinders

of cast-iron of the same size were prepared. Some of them were entirely filled with powder (310 grains), which was then exploded without injury to the cylinder. In this case the cylinders, which were 1-10th of an inch thick, were bound round with ten coils of iron wire, No. 21 gauge, or 1-28th of an inch diameter. The bursting charge, without wire, was 80 grains. After this a small gun was made of cast iron, covered with wire. The chase was 3 feet long, and the calibre 3 inches. The cast-iron at the breech was ¼th of an inch thick, and decreased to ⅓th of an inch at the muzzle. Iron wire, 1-16th of an inch diameter, was used, there being twelve coils at the breech and four coils at the muzzle. The total weight of the gun, with its wrought-iron trunnion stock, was 3 cwt. With this gun, and an elongated shot weighing 7½lb., and with 11oz. of Government cannon powder, a range of upwards of 1500 yards was attained, the elevation being 7°. Another application of the principle was stated to be to the cylinders of hydraulic presses; and an instance was given of a cylinder of 6 inches internal diameter, made of cast-iron ⅓th of an inch thick, and covered with twelve coils of 1-16th inch iron wire. This cylinder was proved up to 6 tons per square inch, when it gave way by the sides shearing off the bottom plate. The cast-iron was not shattered, nor was a single coil of the wire injured. It was stated that these cylinders could be made at one-fourth the weight, and at about one-half the cost, of the ordinary hydraulic press cylinders; and that their lightness was of great importance, when intended for export to South America and other countries, where the means of transport for heavy machinery did not exist.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. London Inst. 7. Mr. J. Pitman, "On the Results of the Use of Music in Divine Worship, and their Influence on the Art in General."
 British Architects. 8.
 United Service Inst. 8½. Mr. W. Heinke, "Heinke's Diving Apparatus and Lamp."
 Medical. 8½. Mr. Price, "On the treatment of certain diseased conditions of the Hip-joint by complete and partial excision of the articulation."
 TUES. Royal Inst. 3. Prof. Owen, "On Fossil Reptiles."
 Civil Engineers. 8. Discussion upon Mr. Longridge's Paper, "On the Construction of Artillery and other Vessels, to resist great internal pressure."
 Statistical. 8. Mr. Fred. Hendriks, "On the Recent Statistics of Spain."
 Pathological. 8.
 WED. Society of Arts. 8. Mr. S. S. Baxter, "On the New Lime Light."
 Archaeological Assoc. 8½.
 THURS. Royal Inst. 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Light."
 Philosophical Club. 6.
 Numismatic. 7.
 Antiquaries. 8.
 Philological. 8.
 Royal. 8½.
 FRI. United Service Inst. 3. Lieut.-Col. E. Hamley, R.A., "The Campaign of Marengo."
 London Inst. 7. Mr. Thomas A. Malone, "On Certain Principles of Vegetable and Animal Chemistry, and their Application to the Arts and Purposes of Life."
 Royal Inst. 8. Dr. W. B. Carpenter, "On the Relations between the Vital and Physical Forces."
 SAT. Royal Inst. 3. Dr. Lankester, "On the Relation of the Animal Kingdom to the Industry of Man."
 Royal Botanic. 3½.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ITEMS.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.—An interesting discovery of Roman buildings has just been made in the parish of North Wraxall, Wilts. The workmen have already cleared the foundation walls of one entire building, measuring about 130 feet by 36, and containing more than sixteen separate rooms, or courts, and traced out several other walls extending over an area of two or three acres. In one of the hypocaust chambers—that which has been called the Tepidarium—three entire jars of black earthenware were found resting against the wall, each having a cover upon it, and conveying the impression that they contained a portion of the last meal prepared by the inhabitants of the house before its final desertion. Among other articles met with were numerous iron cramps, a large iron key with complicated wards, several iron chisels, a spear-head, two *styli*, one of iron, the other of bronze, a very neat small bronze fibula, of which the pin retains all its elasticity, two small bracelets, two bronze spoons, some beads, bone pins, and fifteen bronze coins; one of these is a very fine large brass of Trajan; the rest small brass of the Lower Empire, Constantine, Constantius, &c. Mr. Poulett Scrope, who is superintending the excavations, will give full particulars of the discovery in the next number of the journal of the Wilts Archaeological Society. North Wraxall is on the "Fosseway," or "Acman-street," between Bath and Cirencester. A curious ancient cellar has been discovered this week under two houses in High-street, Swindon. It appears to be of Saxon architecture, and excites much interest in the town.

THE HAWICK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 7th inst., Mr. Alexander Michie, President, in the chair. A large number of donations was announced, and among others a fine collection of objects, some of which more closely appertain to the study of natural history than of archaeology, which had been presented by the Hon. Walter Elliot, of Wolflee, Member of Council of the Madras Government, and R. Kennedy, Esq., Executive Engineer, H.E.I.C.S., Madras. A paper was read by the latter "On Hawick in the Olden Time."

MISCELLANEA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Royal Institution of Liverpool was held on Friday afternoon, the 10th inst., Mr. James Aiken, the president, in the chair. In his address, the chairman explained the financial position of the institution, pointing out that the income was insufficient to accomplish all that was needed by the sum of 200l. per annum, and appealing to the public to supply that deficiency.

Upon the suggestion of several influential old Etonians, and under the sanction of the authorities of Eton College, a corps of nearly 300 students from the Sixth and Fifth Forms has just been formed for drill practice. They assembled in the quadrangle on Tuesday last for the first time, and commenced in right good earnest under the strict drill of ten sergeants of the Grenadier Guards, and in the presence of the Duke of Wellington and several officers of the regiments in garrison at Windsor. The costume and general arrangements, as well as the selection of officers, have not been settled; but it is expected the superior officers will be chosen according to

their proficiency at a future period. From the well-known energy of this eminent school, it is anticipated this juvenile corps will speedily attain great proficiency in their drill.

There is a curious story afloat (says the *Illustrated News of the World*), respecting offers in answer to an advertisement requesting contributions to a well-known metropolitan paper. A University student was insisted on in the advertisement, and there was a rush to enlist on the part of several writers in another well-known metropolitan paper, which piques itself on its academic contributors. Considerable was the surprise of the aspirants when they found that the paper was to which they had offered their services. Honest Sancho's astonishment could not have been greater, when, after his master's high-flown descriptions of his lady-love, he first set eyes on the real Dalcinea del Toboso. The paper which advertised is naturally proud of the offers which it has received; not so the suitors themselves.

On Wednesday a meeting of gentlemen connected with King's College, and private friends of the late Dr. Todd, was held in the library of the college, to consider the most suitable means for perpetuating the memory of the deceased gentleman in connection with the college and the hospital. Mr. Cotton, treasurer of the college, took the chair, and having briefly explained the object of the meeting, read a letter from the Bishop of Lichfield, paying a high tribute to the character of Dr. Todd, and expressing his satisfaction at the steps about to be taken to preserve his memory. The Rev. Principal Jelf moved a resolution in furtherance of the object of the meeting; and after some observations from Mr. Cheere, some discussion followed, and it was subsequently determined that a statue of Dr. Todd should be erected in the hospital, and a Todd clinical gold medal be founded as a prize. A committee was formed, and about 150*l.* subscribed in the room.

The *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* announces that the opening of the Stephenson Memorial Institute took place amid great rejoicings on Friday afternoon. The village of Willington was gaily decorated with flags, which formed an arcade through the principal street, and on every side tokens were not wanting that the occasion was one of jubilee to the neighbourhood. Shortly before two o'clock a large crowd assembled in front of the institute; whilst those who had donned their holiday attire were admitted into the school. At the time appointed for the commencement of the ceremony, the school-room was completely filled with an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, the former of whom were accommodated with seats immediately below the dais on which the speakers were assembled. The room was profusely adorned with flags, and the proceedings were enlivened by the band of the Tynemouth Artillery Volunteers playing a variety of pleasing airs. Lord Ravensworth presided, and appropriate speeches were delivered by various local speakers.

The arrival of a new primitive and eccentric vehicle at the Western Railway station, on Saturday, directed to R. A. Kinglake, Esq., created quite a sensation amid the curious and lookers-on, who surveyed it with intense wonder, if not with unqualified admiration. We have been informed that this singularly-constructed carriage owes its origin to the inspiration of the village carpenter and blacksmith of Combe Florey, who planned and built it for the personal use of the famous author of "Peter Plymley's Letters," the well-known Sydney Smith, who delighted to exhibit it to the notabilities that visited the distinguished author at his charming rectory, and who, with inimitable humour and delight, pointed out to his visitors the Long Acre genius of the carpentering and modern Vulcan of Combe Florey, and finally persuaded ambassadors and statesmen to accompany him in pleasure drives around his parish, drawn by two obedient donkeys. We have heard that some of the most illustrious men of the present age have occupied a seat in the original vehicle, and it has now passed into the hands of the present possessor, who values it as a relic, once the property of one whose friendship he had the privilege of enjoying, and who was no less distinguished for his wit and humour than for his unbounded generosity and practical benevolence.

At the Farnham Literary Institute, on the 9th inst., Mr. Robert Bell delivered a lecture "On the Court, Stage, and Town Life of the Restoration." The lecture embraced a variety of subjects, and contained a large mass of facts, illustrative of the social and literary aspects of the period. The character of Charles and the constitution, occupations, and diversions of the court circle; the life out of doors; the streets, taverns, and play-houses; the chocolate and ale houses; the Folly on the Thames, and the Tilt Boat at Gravesend; Spring Gardens, the Mulberry Gardens, Foxhall, and the walks and promenades; the condition of the streets and the modes of public conveyance; the amusements of the people; the games of chance and hazard; the frivolous entertainments of fashionable life, and the manly pastimes of the period; the introduction of billiards, skating, and other novelties; the establishment of a standing army; the reopening of the theatres, and the political uses which were made of them; the introduction of scenery and of women actors; the dramatists of the period, considered generally; Etherege, Sedley, and Shadwell, the chief exponents of the life of the day; the first English prose comedy; critical examination of the Restoration comedies; and a rapid survey of the character and life of Etherege, with illustrative examples from his comedies—formed some of the chief features of the lecture.

Mr. Westwood, the Curator of the Hope Collections, has issued the following interesting statement:—In the year 1849 the Rev. F. W. Hope, M.A., late of Christ Church, by deed of gift, presented his Museum of Natural History (more especially entomology), together with his Library (now containing about 10,000 volumes) and Collection of Engravings, to the University of Oxford. During the period which has since elapsed, additions to a large extent have annually been made by the donor to his gift in each of its three branches. The collection of Vertebrated and other Animals (exclusive of the Articulate), both dried and preserved in spirits, has recently been transferred to the Ashmolean Museum, where it has filled up many important blanks in the series of natural objects there preserved; whilst the collection of Insects and other Articulated Animals (inferior only to those of the great national museums of London, Paris, and Berlin) was placed in unappropriated rooms in the Taylor Institution,

where it still remains, awaiting removal with the natural history portion of Mr. Hope's books and engravings (comprising the finest entomological library in existence) to the rooms prepared in the New University Museum. The donation of Mr. Hope moreover comprises one of the largest collections of Engraved Portraits and Topographical and Natural History Illustrations ever formed, together with several thousand volumes (exclusive of those of natural history) of biographical, historical, topographical, and fine-art works, voyages, travels, &c., including the Jussieu collection of *Academic Notes*, illustrating the collection of engravings; of which it may be useful now, for the first time, to offer some notice to the members of the University. The collection of engravings cannot be considered as amounting, at the lowest estimate, to fewer than 200,000. Of these the portraits cannot be fewer than 100,000, the topographical engravings from 60,000 to 70,000, and the natural history engravings from 20,000 to 30,000. The collection is contained in 830 Solander cases, the larger sized engravings being at present placed in about 50 portfolios and guard books of large size. The collection of engraved portraits is partially arranged in series, and is especially rich in the divisions of royalty (English and foreign), nobility, clergy (both English and foreign of all denominations), lawyers, statesmen, military and naval officers, authors, painters, sculptors and architects, philosophers, medical professors, zoologists, botanists, geologists, &c. The collection has been formed by the purchase of numerous smaller collections entire, as well as by constant additions of individual engravings or detached series; thus the whole of the celebrated Diamond and Merriman collections of medical portraits have been acquired, to which very large additions have been made by Mr. Hope. The series of naturalists, as may readily be conceived from Mr. Hope's predilections, has been especially attended to; thus the portraits of Linnæus are very numerous and unequalled, exclusive of two original oil paintings, a fine bust, and the full-length statue of the illustrious Swede, intended for the quadrangle of the New Museum. The portraits of Wellington, Nelson, and Napoleon are very fine and numerous, each hero requiring a separate large folio volume and a Solander case. There is also an illustrated Granger, arranged in 14 folio volumes (not included in the above estimate). The collection is especially rich in foreign portraits, which have been acquired by Mr. Hope during his long residence abroad; among these are to be mentioned a number of German Portrait Albums of various dates, often accompanied by manuscript observations. With regard to the number of portraits in any of these series, it would be difficult, in their partially-arranged condition, to offer a definite statement. Catalogues of some portions have, however, been prepared. Thus a portion only of the English prelates amounts to 1815, and of the minor English clergy to 3599; of peers a portion has also been catalogued, amounting to 2420, together with 1023 peeresses; a portion of the smaller-sized portraits of foreign medical men has been catalogued, amounting to upwards of 4000. A similar portion of the smaller-sized portraits of painters amounts to 3758. Independent of the biographical, historical, scientific, and literary character of the collection, it possesses many engravings valuable in an artistic point of view—amongst which may be mentioned those by Daumont and Desrochers (of which there are above 600), an extensive series of Vandeyck, engraved by Pontius and other old masters; together with considerable numbers by Kilian, Moncornet, Nanteuil, Schmidt, Vermeulen, Vertue, Houbraken, &c. There are also ninety life-sized original portraits by Lonsdale. The topographical engravings comprise views of all parts of the world, and are arranged in about 150 Solander cases, and in twenty-four large-sized portfolios. They include very extensive illustrations of physical geography and geology, with many beautiful original drawings of volcanic action. The natural history series contains large collections of all the classes of the animal kingdom, fossil and recent, and includes numerous original drawings by Donovan, C. Curtis, Spry, and others. There is, moreover, a considerable number of engravings of a more miscellaneous character, including many by the old masters.

The result of the subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Thomson, of Pollockshaw, daughter of the poet Burns, has been published. It appears that in all 263*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* was received for the purposes contemplated by the benevolent scheme. Part of this money has been invested in a small property, which will yield a yearly income of 20*l.* to Mrs. Thomson as long as she lives, with the reversion to her family. In addition to this settlement, the old lady has received 50*l.* in cash.

A desire having been expressed on behalf of the Australian colonies that the Governments of those colonies should pay the cost of transit through Egypt of newspapers sent to Australia *via* Southampton and Suez, instead of such newspapers being subjected to a charge for this transit, the additional penny levied on these newspapers since the beginning of the present year will cease. The postage of newspapers for Australia and New Zealand, sent *via* Southampton and Suez, will henceforth therefore, as formerly, be one penny each; but the postage of newspapers by this route to India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, and all other places eastward of Suez, will continue as at present, viz.: Upon a newspaper addressed to the East Indies 2*d.*, when not exceeding 4 oz. in weight; 3*d.* when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. in weight; one penny being added for every additional 4 oz. or fraction of 4 oz. Upon newspapers addressed to any of the other countries or places referred to, 2*d.* for each newspaper of whatever weight.—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary states that a decree has been issued altering the title of the professorship of archaeology in the College of France to that of philology and Egyptian archaeology. The chair was founded in 1831. The alteration of the title has been made according to the report of the Minister, in order to recall its origin and to guarantee it against deviation from its primary object. The origin referred to was the Egyptian expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the projector the celebrated Champollion. The chair in question has become vacant, and a decree, published this date, appoints the Vicomte de Rougé, member of the Institut, to the professorship. There is no doubt that such special attention being drawn to the Egyptian expedition of Napoleon

will have an effect upon the new professor, and that the public will hereafter be kept alive to the former efforts of France in that direction, but, of course, without the slightest reference to anything looming in the future. The College of France, however, is a popular, not an educational establishment.

M. Jules Favre, will, it is said, be counsel for the *Siccle*, in its action for defamation against Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and M. Berrier for the right rev. prelate.

M. Ranke, author of the well-known "History of the Popes" and other historical works, has just been elected a foreign associate of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

M. Lamartine's estate of Monceaux was last week put up for sale at the Chamber of Notaries, Paris, but no offer was made for it. The price demanded for it was 1,250,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star* says: "The epigram by Viennet against Lacordaire's election to the Académie is going the round of every private circle, and it is thought a most liberal act on the part of the Government to prevent its publication—"

L'Académie, un peu contrite
D'avoir reçu jadis l'auteur de Mahomet,
Pour expier ce grand méfait
Va se noyer dans l'eau bénite.
Pour soutenir le siège Apostolique
Une cabale Jésuitique,
Qu'appuie un enfant de Calvin *
Au cénacle Voltairien,

Et que mène un neo-Chrétien, †
Un philosophe fantaisiste, ‡
A fait un Académicien
D'un Jacobin Socialiste.

On prétend qu'en vertu d'un nouveau
réglement
L'Académie Arcopage
Quitte le froc au vert feuillage
Pour le froc de . . . Jacques Clément.
† Villemain. ‡ Cousin.

* Guizot.

A French correspondent says that the distribution of the prizes for 1859 at the Academy of Sciences took place on Tuesday, when the perpetual secretary, M. Flourens, pronounced an eulogium on the great chemist, Thénard. The principal prizes awarded were to M. Robert Luther, for the discovery of "the only planet of the year," the *Mnemosyne*, the fifty-seventh of the group of telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter, and the eighth discovered by M. Luther; to M. Giffard a prize of 1000f. for his automatic steam injecta, a very beautiful instrument, which supersedes the use of feed-pumps and donkey-engines, and which has been adopted in the Imperial yacht and on the Eastern railway (a description of this invention may be found in the *London Mechanics' Magazine* of April last); to M. Guigardet 1000f. for his diver's lamp, which was used in the construction of the new railway bridge over the Rhine, at a depth of 15 to 20 yards under water; to M. Ruhmkorff, the Trémont prize for "aiding a *savant* without fortune" for four years, on account of his dia-magnetic apparatus and inductive machine applied to explosion in mines, and about to be tried for military purposes; to M. Ad. Wurtz, the Jecker prize of 3500f. for his works on glycol and its derivatives, and on the oxygenated alkalies recently discovered; and of 2500f. to M. A. Capours for his works on the organic radicals.

A friend just arrived from Rome informs us that the renowned Pasquin is as busy as ever in disseminating his sarcasms upon the Papal Government. The following is among the latest of these publications—not very witty, it must be confessed, but, when read in the right direction, sufficiently grateful to the crushed but not despairing friends of Italian independence, whose fate it is to live under, perhaps, the worst despotism on the face of the earth. The pasquinade which the police lately tore down from the well-known mutilated Antique is as follows:

Morte a
Vittorio Emanuele II.
Il suo governo e
Il più infame reame
La Dinastia di Savoia
Muojà per sempre

Pio Nono
Viva lungamente
Il regno più bello
E quello dei preti
Regnerà sempre in Italia
Il Governo Papale.

The point of this, it will be seen, consists in the arrangement of the words, which, if read in single columns, serve as a denunciation of Victor Emanuel, and vows for the happiness of the Pope; but which, if read across, not regarding the division into columns, have quite an opposite signification. Copies of this circulated secretly, but abundantly, among the inhabitants on the very day even that it was discovered, although any one found with it in his possession was liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Letters for Venetia, sent *viâ* Belgium, will in future be chargeable with the same rates of postage as letters for Austria, viz., 6d. per half-ounce, provided such postage be paid in advance. Letters upon which the postage is not prepaid will be charged with a rate of 8d. per half-ounce letter. The registration fee upon registered letters addressed to Venetia will also be reduced from 9d. to 6d. each.—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

NAPIER, Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Patrick, K.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, died on Sunday last at Scinde House, Clapham-park, in the 74th year of his age. He was born at Castletown, near Celbridge, in the county of Kildare, Ireland. He was the third son of the Hon. Colonel George Napier, by his second wife, Lady Sarah Lennox, seventh daughter of the second Duke of Richmond, and was brother to the late General Sir Charles James Napier, and Sir George Thomas Napier. He entered the army as ensign June 14, 1800; became lieutenant April 18, 1801; and captain June 2, 1804. He served at the siege of Copenhagen and battle of Kioge in 1807, in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain in 1808-9, and in the subsequent war in the Spanish peninsula from 1809 to its termination in 1814. He was present in 1810 at the combat of Almeida on the Coa, where he was wounded, and at the battle of Busaco. In March, 1811, during Massena's retreat from Portugal, he was engaged in the combats of Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova (where he was severely wounded), and Foz de Arouce; and in May, at the battle of Fuentes de Onoro. He attained the rank of major May 30, 1811. He was engaged in the battle of Salamanca in July 1812. He became lieutenant-colonel Nov. 22, 1813. He was at the passage of the Huebra in November 1812, and of the Bidassoa in October 1813. He was engaged in the combat of Vera, at the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, and was wounded in defending the church-

yard of Arcangues. He was again engaged in the battle of Orthes. He served also in the campaign of 1815, but does not appear to have been at the battle of Waterloo. He received the gold medal and two clasps for his services in the battles of Salamanca, the Nivelle, and the Nive, in which he commanded the 43rd Regiment of Light Infantry; and the silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Fuentes de Onoro, and Orthes. He was present in many minor actions, and received other wounds besides those before mentioned. In 1828, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier commenced the publication of his "History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, from the year 1807 to the year 1814." The volumes came out in succession till the work was completed in 1840, in six vols. 8vo. He attained the rank of colonel July 22, 1830; and that of major-general, Nov. 23, 1841. From April 1842 to January 1848 he was lieutenant-governor of the island of Guernsey, and in 1848 was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In 1848 Major-General Napier published "The Conquest of Scinde," 8vo., in two parts. He became lieutenant-general Nov. 11, 1851, and colonel of the 22nd regiment of Foot Sept. 19, 1853. In 1851 he published his "History of General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde, and Campaign in the Cutchee Hills, with maps and illustrations," 8vo.; and in 1855, "English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula," crown 8vo., extracted from his "War in the Peninsula." He has also published two pamphlets: "Six Letters in Vindication of the British Army, exposing the Calumnies of the Liverpool Reform Association," 8vo., 1848; and "Comments upon a Memorandum of the Duke of Wellington, and other Documents censuring Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier; with a Defence of Sir C. Napier's Government of Scinde, by Captain Rathbone, late Collector in Scinde," 8vo., 2nd edition, 1854. He also published "The Life and Opinions of the late Sir Charles Napier, by Sir William Napier." Sir William Napier married, in 1812, the second daughter of the late Hon. General H. E. Fox, uncle to the third Lord Holland. Sir William Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula" has passed through several editions, and is now a standard work. Of all the wars in which Great Britain has been engaged, that war of six years was the most important, difficult, and expensive, and Sir William Napier's history is worthy of the transactions it records, and the skill and heroism it celebrates. Perhaps no military history of equal excellence has ever been written. It cost the author sixteen years of continuous labour. He was himself a witness of several of the series of operations, and was engaged in many of the battles. His wide acquaintance with military men enabled him to consult many distinguished officers, English and French, and he was especially supplied with materials and documents by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult. The ordinary sources of information were embarrassing from their abundance. One mass of materials deserves especial mention. When Joseph Bonaparte fled from Vittoria he left behind him a large collection of letters—which, however, were without order—in three languages, many almost illegible, and the most important in cipher, of which there was no key. It was the correspondence of Joseph Bonaparte while nominally King of Spain. Sir William Napier was in a state of perplexity, and almost in despair of being able to make any use of these valuable materials, when his wife undertook to arrange the letters according to dates and subjects, to make a table of reference, and to translate and epitomise the contents of each. Many of the most important documents were entirely in cipher, of some letters about one-half was in cipher, and others had a few words so written interspersed. All these documents and letters Lady Napier arranged, and, with a rare sagacity and patience, she deciphered the secret writing. The entire correspondence was then made available for the historian's purpose. She also made out all Sir William Napier's rough interlined manuscripts, which were almost illegible to himself, and wrote out the whole work fair for the printers—it may be said three times, so frequent were the changes made. Sir William Napier mentions these facts in the preface to the edition of 1851, and, in paying this tribute to Lady Napier, observes that this amount of labour was accomplished without her having for a moment neglected the care and education of a large family.

TURNER, Prof. William W., an eminent American scholar and Orientalist, late Librarian of the Patent-office, Washington, died at Washington on the 29th of November ult., in the 50th year of his age. Mr. Turner emigrated with his family from England in the eighth year of his age, and at a very early period became a compositor. He soon became celebrated for his power of acquiring languages, and before he was thirty was enabled to render very important aid to Dr. Isaac Nordheimer, then Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of the city of New York, in the completion of his "Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language." The value of the assistance thus rendered by the young compositor was handsomely acknowledged by Dr. Nordheimer in the preface to his work. From the time of the publication of the Hebrew Grammar, Mr. Turner's aid and advice were constantly in demand in the preparation of works on philology and linguistics. A brief enumeration of his literary labours of all we can find room for here. With Dr. Nordheimer he prepared a Hebrew Chrestomathy. Of his translations we may record the first volume of Mackeldey's "Compendium of Modern Civil Law," in conjunction with Dr. Kaufmann; Von Raumer's "United States," published by the Langley's; and the article on Fine Arts in the "Iconographic Encyclopædia." The "Latin-English Lexicon," compiled by Andrews from the larger work of Freund, is mainly indebted for its accuracy and completeness to Mr. Turner's varied learning and industry. The "Dakotah Grammar and Dictionary," and also the "Yoruba Grammar and Dictionary," both published by the Smithsonian Institution, are all, save the collection of materials, substantially his works. The "Transactions of the Oriental and Ethnological Societies" are indebted to him for many valuable papers; and these contributions have perhaps done more than anything else to establish his reputation. He also contributed to the "Bibliotheca Sacra." Other works besides those enumerated have more or less benefited by his advice and assistance. This short sketch of Mr. Turner's life gives a very inadequate idea of his acquirements. Gifted with a peculiar genius for the acquisition of languages, his energies carried him far beyond the ordinary limits of classical learning. He plunged into the study of Oriental languages with extraordinary diligence and enthusiasm. Without cataloguing his acquisitions in this department of knowledge, we will simply say that we use the word Oriental in the most comprehensive sense, embracing both ancient and modern dialects. His paper on the "Interpretation of the 68th Psalm," in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* for May, 1848; his "Account of a Japanese Romance;" and his paper on "A Phœnician Inscription at Sidon," in the *Transactions of the Oriental Society*, faintly indicate the wide range of his attainments. Mr. Turner also made the languages of the North American Indians a special object of study. It is much to be regretted that the anticipation expressed by Dr. Nordheimer has never been fully realised. One reason for this, indeed, may be found in an amiable feature of his character. Ever ready to promote the cause of learning, his advice and co-operation were always at the service not only of friends, but even of comparative strangers. His were the silent labours of the chamber counsel, while others held the ear of the court. But, although he has not given to the world any independent publication, he has done enough to establish himself as an Oriental scholar and comparative philologist of the first mark, and his reputation in this department is European as well as American.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

And Trade Register.

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TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, &c. The advertiser, who has had considerable experience, wishes to obtain a confidential situation, either as SENIOR ASSISTANT or as MANAGER of a branch establishment. Unexceptionable references. Address "A. B.," care of Mr. Head, Bookseller, Hereford.

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WANTED to PURCHASE, a well established Bookselling and Stationery BUSINESS in the Country, where the Printing could be added if required. Coming-in from 300*l.* to 350*l.*—Address "N. G.," 24, High-street, Bedford.

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TO STATIONERS and others.—For immediate DISPOSAL, under peculiar circumstances, a good LIBRARY, STATIONERY and BOOK BUSINESS. The premises are most commanding, close to the sea, in the largest watering place on the South coast. The rent can be made by letting apartments. No premium. The stock, furniture of house, &c. under 500*l.*—Apply by letter only, "T. H.," Messrs. Scotney and Earnshaw, 8, Water-lane, Tower-street, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING MACHINE.—WANTED, a MAIN'S or INGLE'S PATENT, to drive by hand. Size, double-royal or larger.—"D. M.," Messrs. Burton and Co.'s, 2, Whitefriars-street.

MR. GLADSTONE'S proposal to repeal the paper duty was accompanied by a notification of rather a novel kind. Perhaps it was to make the fiscal change more palatable to the Opposition that the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced, among his reasons for the repeal of the paper duty, a wish to promote rural industry. He drew a glowing picture of new mills to be built in country districts wherever there were running streams, giving employment to thousands of our agricultural population. One of the worst effects of the paper duty, according to Mr. Gladstone, has

been to throw the manufacture of paper into comparatively few hands; and the repeal of the impost, he asserted, would break up what he styled the existing monopoly, and largely increase the number of paper mills throughout the country. The *Times* has replied to these averments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the existing monopoly, if there be one, is not to be ascribed to the paper duty, but to the nature of the manufacture itself. According to the leading journal, the introduction of Fourdrinier's paper machine (followed by numerous other contrivances and improvements) necessitated the employment of large capital in the manufacture; and wherever large capital is required, a trade or manufacture naturally falls into the hands of a few, or of a comparatively few, large capitalists. We have no intention of entering into the controversy between the leading journal and the leading financier; but, as the discussion and the proposal for the repeal of the paper duty have drawn attention to the subject generally, a few facts and statistics may be of interest at the present moment. And these we have been enabled to collect and compile through the timely publication of a brief but valuable "Paper Mills Directory," reprinted from the columns of our useful contemporary, the *Stationer*, a periodical the title of which indicates its scope and aim.

Every paper mill in the country appears to be numbered by the Excise, and when it ceases to exist no notice of the fact is taken in the future numbering. Thus, for instance, suppose the latest mill in the Excise were numbered 100, and that notification was given of the establishment of a new mill, it would not matter to the Excise whether mill No. 100 had ceased to work or not; in any case, the new mill would be numbered 101, which, therefore, would not necessarily mean that at the time it received its number there were a hundred and one mills in existence. Keeping this fact in view, let us turn to the list of paper mills actually working, as given by the *Stationer*. In England there are, it appears, 358 paper mills at work; but the number of the last mill on the list is 494, thus clearly showing that 136 mills (358 + 136 = 494) have been closed or devoted to other purposes since the numbering began. In Scotland the number of mills which have similarly fallen into abeyance is 25, and in Ireland 35, or exactly a half; the latest Irish mill being numbered 70. These are the facts of the case; but whether the decrease in the number of mills should be ascribed to the operation of the paper duty or to other causes is a very different question, and one with which we do not at present propose to meddle.

Looking at the number of paper mills in actual operation, we find that England contributes 358, with 320 proprietors; Scotland 54, with 51 proprietors; and Ireland 35, with 33 proprietors. Thus England has four times as many mills as Scotland and Ireland put together. The distribution of these mills, as regards England, seems pretty equal, Lancashire being perhaps a little in advance. It is not easy to classify the mills with accuracy, as regards the kinds of papers made by them; one and the same mill often manufacturing different descriptions of paper. We find, however, that 22 mills are described as making the manufacture of paper for newspapers particularly a branch of their trade. Of these 22, 14 are English, 8 Scotch, and 3 Irish. The 3 Irish are all in the county of Dublin. Of the 14 English, the counties of Norfolk, Berks, Kent, Somerset, Surrey, Devon, Derby, Denbigh, each possess one, Hertfordshire has two,

and Lancashire four. Of paper mills, we may add, which manufacture the article for general printing purposes (although, it must be remembered, such papers are used for several other purposes), there are no fewer than 92, of which 59 are English, 24 Scotch, and 9 Irish. There will evidently, in Mr. Gladstone's next exposition or defence of his budget and the repeal of the paper duty, be room for an appeal to the patriotism of the Irish members!

BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.]

MR. JOHN FORSTER'S new historical study, "The Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First," is announced by Mr. Murray as just ready.

THE MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE are publishing a limited edition of Charles Knight's original "Pictorial Shakespeare," with all the original illustrations.

MR. BENTLEY is actively preparing for publication the second and concluding volume of Lord Dundonald's "Autobiography of a Seaman." Of Vol. I. (a 14s. work) three thousand have been sold.

MR. ISAAC BUTT, M.P., has for some months been assiduously preparing for the press a work on the "Political History of Italy" since 1814. It is to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and the first two volumes will be issued soon.

"TRANSFORMATION," OR, THE "ROMANCE OF MONTI BENI" is to be the title of the new fiction by Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author of the "Scarlet Letter," announced some time ago for publication by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

AN EDITION OF "THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," illustrated by Mr. Richard Doyle, the famous ex-caricaturist of *Punch*, will shortly be published. The great Puritan book illustrated by the celebrated Roman Catholic artist will be a curiosity.

A NEW PERIODICAL, to be called *The Floral Magazine*, is about to be launched. Mr. Thomas Moore, the secretary to the Floral Committee of the Horticultural Society, is to edit, and Mr. Lovell Reeve is to publish it.

THE SUCCESS OF MR. HAMILTON'S PAMPHLET ON THE SHAKESPEARE QUESTION, published by Mr. Bentley, and reviewed in the CRITIC of last week, has been signal. In a few days every copy was sold, and a new edition is, we hear, in preparation.

CHINA is beginning to figure in juvenile fiction. "The Lion of War: or, the Pirates of Loo Chow: a Tale of the Chinese Seas for Youth," by F. C. Armstrong, Esq., is in preparation by Mr. James Blackwood.

A VOLUME OF AMERICAN CLERICAL EXPERIENCE is announced by Mr. Bentley—"The American Pastor in Europe," by the Rev. Dr. Cross. The work is to be edited, with an introduction and notes, by the Rev. Dr. Cumming.

MR. THOMAS ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE (a brother of the well-known novelist, and the author of "A Decade of Italian Women," &c.) has in preparation a new work entitled "The Merchant Princes of Florence." Mr. Trollope has resided in Florence for some years.

MESSRS. KENT and Co. announce for speedy publication, in two volumes, "Which is Which? or, Miles Cassidy's Contract," a fiction contributed by Mr. Robert B. Brough, the editor of the *Welcome Guest*, to the *National Magazine* before it passed into the hands of its present proprietors.

THE THIRD VOLUME of Mr. Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" is now in the hands of the printer; but it will be summer, we understand, before we can hope to hear of its being in the hands of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the publishers.—*Manchester Review*.

AMONG RECENT AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS may be noticed Mr. Frank Moore's "Diary of the American Revolution, from contemporaneous papers and official documents," and Mr. John S. C. Abbott's new work, which has had a great run in the States, "The French Revolution of 1789, as viewed in the light of American Institutions."

THE Friend of the People, Journal of Social Science, published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, has reached its third number. The publication is in accordance with the principles of the National Social Science Association, and is understood to have been founded under the auspices of Lord Raynham. His Lordship is a very excellent young nobleman, of strongly philanthropic tendencies, who has been M.P. for Tamworth since January 1856. The mantle of the late Sir Robert Peel seems to have dropped upon proper shoulders.

Mr. FAIRHOLT is preparing to publish, with notes, the curious collection of ballads left by Pepys the diarist, and still preserved at Cambridge.

Mrs. BROWNING's new volume of verse, to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, will be entitled "Poems before Congress."

Mr. HOTTEN, of Piccadilly, is preparing to publish a volume of "Remains of the late Douglas Jerrold," consisting of tales written in early life.

THE PREMISES OF Mr. THOMAS KERSLAKE, the well-known bookseller of Bristol, were, we are sorry to hear, destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst.

Mr. MURRAY has issued an important publication by Lord Derby's ex-Attorney-General—"The Prevention of Bribery: a Letter to Lord Brougham on a proposed Bill for the Amendment of the Corrupt Practices Act, 1854." By Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P.

PART III. OF "GOOD WORDS" will contain a contribution from Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, the historian of the Reformation—"1515 versus 1859, or the European Question." The usual circulation of *Good Words*, we understand, is 30,000.

MEMORIALS OF WORKERS: THE PAST TO ENCOURAGE THE PRESENT.—Under this title Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadilly, is about to publish, in a cheap form, the lecture recently delivered by Mr. Godwin, F.R.S., at the Architectural Museum, which was alluded to in THE CRITIC at the time.

MESSRS. CLOWES AND SONS AND MESSRS. SILVER AND CO., Cornhill, are issuing a new edition of "Tents and Tent Life, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time; to which is added, the Practice of Encamping an Army in Ancient and Modern Times." By Godfrey Rhodes, Major Unattached.

WE HAVE TO WELCOME another addition to the cheap press. The *Penny Newsman* is a new weekly metropolitan broad-sheet, well printed, on good paper, and very respectably edited and sub-edited. In several important respects its tone is much superior to that of some of its more highly-priced weekly contemporaries.

POSSIBLY we may have, in course of time, a narrative of another Elgin Mission to China. The *Times* announces that Lord Elgin will undertake a second mission as Plenipotentiary to China, in the hope of being able, by the influence obtained in his former visit, to secure the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin, and obtain an entire cessation of hostilities.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE is preparing a history of the Talbot family in Ireland, somewhat after the plan of Lord Lindsay's "Lives of the Lindsays." The researches of his Lordship will extend back as far as the reign of Henry II., since which time the castle and lands of Malahide have been in possession of the Talbot family without interruption.

SOME TIME AGO the Scottish Temperance League offered a prize of 100*l.* for the "best Temperance Tale." The large bundle of MSS. sent in to the office in Glasgow was handed to the adjudicators for examination. These gentlemen have just issued their award in favour of the tale entitled "Danesbury House," written by Mrs. Henry Wood, of London.

"AN EFFORT," says the *Derby Mercury* "is being made to get up a testimonial of a thousand guineas for the Rev. David Thomas, for his services in connection with the establishment of the *Dial* newspaper. The circular sent to each shareholder and to others states that 'it is desirable that no publicity should be given to this circular beyond what is necessary to secure the object in view.'"

"WE HEAR," says the *Publisher's Circular*, "that No. 3 of the *Cornhill Magazine* will contain an article by Mr. Herman Merivale, Under-Secretary of the Colonial Department, giving some curious interesting details respecting Lord Macaulay and the Junius Controversy; also an article by Ruskin. Miss Adelaide Procter contributes a lyric poem; the editor another roundabout paper."

THE EDITOR of the *Constitutional Press Magazine* addresses the following to the *Army and Navy Gazette*: "As it seems to be very generally doubted that the remarkable paper on 'The Army,' in the *Constitutional Press Magazine* for February, is really written by one who has been in the ranks, will you allow me to state through your columns that that very terse and clever article is from the pen of a 'late common soldier?'"

THE CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT of the *Clerical Journal* says: "Liddell and Scott's *Lexicon* has had a great run. It is an Oxford book, and to a certain extent reflects honour upon the scholarship of that University. Whether a feeling of academic rivalry has anything to do with the subject I do not know, but at any rate it is proposed to bring out a Cambridge *Lexicon*, in opposition to the established favourite of the sister University. It is said that the work has been entrusted to Dr. Donaldson, and that the remuneration which he will receive for it will leave him no cause to regret the devotion of his whole time to it for two or three years."

ADMIRAL SMYTH'S "Memoir on the Mediterranean," "Residence in Sicily," &c. &c., are well known in the scientific world. The Admiral enjoys the advantage of an excellent private observatory at Hartwell, near Aylesbury, and he has published a work called "A Cycle of Celestial Objects," which, though necessarily containing much that is abstruse to the non-mathematical student, is one of the most attractive astronomical books that the general reader can

take up. This work is now carried on in a quarto volume (privately printed), containing additional observations and calculations on most of the topics discussed in the former ones.

Mr. PEACOCK, the veteran author of "Headlong Hall," and an early friend of the poet Shelley, has been contributing recently to *Fraser's Magazine* several excellent articles on the minstrel of Alastor, and which, from the revived interest in Shelley, have excited considerable attention. Next month, Mr. Peacock will follow up these contributions by communicating to *Fraser* seventeen unpublished letters of the poet, written from Italy, and accompanied by notes from Mr. Peacock's pen.

THE DATE to which Lord Macaulay intended to bring down his history has often been a subject of controversy. The following, from the *Inverness Advertiser*, has, accordingly, a certain negative interest: "We have seen a letter to a gentleman from the great historian, dated Holly Lodge, 13th October, 1858, in which he says: 'I have long given up the hope that I shall be able to bring the History of England down to the time of the Porteus mob. I have, therefore, no motive for investigating minutely the circumstances of that affair, and I should not wish to engage in an inquiry which, however curious and amusing it might be, must divert me from more useful researches.'"

MR. LILLY, one of our leading antiquarian booksellers, has just sold to Mr. Allen, the American agent, a very fine collection of the folio editions of Shakespeare. It comprised seven volumes: 1. The first folio of 1623; 2. The second of 1632; 3. Another copy of this edition, with the name of Aspley as printer instead of Allot—a very rare occurrence; 4. The third folio of 1663, without the spurious plays; 5. A copy of the same edition with the spurious plays; 6. The fourth folio, 1685; 7. The reprint issued in 1808 of the first folio. The copies were in excellent condition, and uniformly bound in red morocco by Mr. F. Bedford, the celebrated book-binder. It is to be regretted that so fine a set should have left the country, but the price offered by the Americans is greater than could be procured on our side of the Atlantic for such book rarities.

PRINTING MACHINES.—At the recent sale of the effects of Messrs. Jack and Evans, printers, the machinery fetched the following prices:—A perfecting machine, by Brown and Co., Kirkaldy (nearly new), table 60 in. by 42 in., with two sets of rollers and two high foot stages; averages 1000 per hour: 240*l.* Double demy Desideratum machine, by Ullmer (nearly new), table 44 in. by 29½ in., with two sets of rollers and foot stage; averages 800 per hour: 70*l.* Double demy platen machine, by Long, Edinburgh (nearly new), platen 36 in. by 24 in., with two tympanes and four friskets, two sets of rollers, and four foot stages: 140*l.* A ten-horse power high-pressure beam engine, by Long, Edinburgh, with extra long crank shaft, pump, 20 ft. of feed pipe and heater, 10 ft. of 3-in. steam pipe, valve, &c., complete, 90*l.* Ten-horse power egg-end boiler, 11 ft. long, as set in stone and brickwork, with float, safety valve, &c., complete, and 38 ft. of ¾-in. iron pipe: 20*l.*

IN RE GODFREY AND DELANY.—On Tuesday, in the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, the case of these bankrupts, printers in the Strand, was brought forward on a certificate motion. Mr. Bagley supported; Mr. Sargood opposed. His Honour held that the bankrupts had acted imprudently in disposing of their business to an embryo company, which was unable to provide the capital necessary to carry on the business, and that they had acted improperly in handing a bond for 2000*l.* given by the company to a brother of one of the bankrupts in security of a debt. It was true that Delany had brought a capital of 2000*l.* into the business, and that Godfrey had been many years manager of a printing business, and it had been urged that the bond was valueless; still, the bond ought not to have been then transferred. Under the circumstances the bankrupts would receive third-class certificates after twelve months' suspension, with protection from three months to three months.

FARQUHARSON v. DORCHESTER.—This was an action for a libel published in the *Buckinghamshire Advertiser*, tried on Tuesday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a common jury. The defendant pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr. McNamara appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. Gates for the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff is the surveyor of high roads and inspector of nuisances, and also a verger of one of the churches at Ealing, and that the defendant is a grocer, tea-dealer, and cheesemonger in that town. In October last an anonymous letter, signed "A. Z.," appeared in the *Buckinghamshire Advertiser*, dated from Ealing, which imputed to the plaintiff that he neglected his duties as a surveyor and inspector of nuisances; that there was no wonder at this, as he was verger of a church in Ealing, and was a notorious gourmand, he having eaten at one sitting fifteen pork chops and 3*lb.* of pork sausages, and on another occasion four dozen of oysters in a disgusting fashion. The editor of the newspaper in question having published this anonymous libel, gave up the letter to the plaintiff, who thereupon instituted inquiries, and by a comparison of handwriting came to the conclusion

that the defendant had written the letter, and, as a motive, a previous quarrel at the Ealing Cricket Club between the plaintiff and the defendant was said to have incited him to write it. The defendant positively denied the authorship, or that he wrote it, cried, and wanted to make friends with the plaintiff. The present action was then brought. For the plaintiff several experts swore to the letter as being the same handwriting as other documents written by the defendant, particularly in the character of some of the letters; and those who knew the defendant's handwriting swore to their belief that this letter was written by him. For the defendant, the defendant himself swore positively he never wrote the letter, and several of his neighbours swore the writing was not like his. A butcher said that he had been accused of writing the letter; it was something like his writing, but it was not his. The learned counsel having respectively addressed the jury, his Lordship summed up, and the jury, after two hours' absence, found a verdict for the defendant; the foreman saying that, though that was their verdict, they were of opinion that the defendant had something to do with the origin of the libel, but the documents introduced were not sufficient to bring the case home to him.

"THE AUTHOR OF 'ENGLISH HEARTS AND ENGLISH HANDS'" (who is understood to be Miss Marsh, of Beckenham) is the signature affixed to a letter in the *Times*, from which we extract the following:—"Will you allow me, through your columns, to state, as a caution, that a few men, calling themselves 'navvies,' are going about the country borrowing considerable sums of money under pretence of being well known to me, and of having been frequently trusted by me with similar loans, occasionally varying these statements by the equally fabulous assertion that they are individually mentioned in 'English Hearts and English Hands.' As they use the *alias* freely, it would be useless to state the names by which they have been generally mentioned in letters of inquiry. Three of these men were imprisoned for three months each at Chatham, about a year ago, for borrowing money from several persons under a variety of names."

"WHILE WE ARE ON THE SUBJECT OF REPRINTS," says the *Press*, "how is it, let us ask, that the Remains of Winthrop Mackworth Praed have never been thought worthy of collection? If we rightly recollect, something of the kind was promised by a well-known publisher a few years since, but nothing more has been heard of it, and the project is only recalled to memory by an occasional exhumation of some isolated poem from an old magazine—to be speedily subjected to inhumation in a new one. Yet Praed was the most graceful versifier of his day, and, with certain limitations, deserved the name of a poet. He had all the verve and lightness of William Spencer, with wider sympathies, more extensive knowledge, and a more modern spirit; and he might be read by many who cannot away with the spasmodic bards, and yet find Tennyson and the Brownings too difficult of comprehension." So far our contemporary. If we are not mistaken, however, a reprint of the kind has been published in the United States.

BOOK-HAWKING.—A new society, designated as the Church of England Book-Hawking Union, has just issued its first annual report. It seems that since the establishment of the first book-hawking society in Hampshire, in the year 1851, upwards of sixty others have been formed in various parts of the kingdom, so that hardly any county is now without this agency for supplying good and cheap literature. The introduction of this system arose, first, from the wide spread of education, since thousands now learn to read who never learnt before, and these thousands will read something, either good or bad; secondly, the want of any previously existing means for supplying healthy literature in the rural districts; and thirdly, the very large circulation of pernicious books and publications. The object of these societies is to do what they can to supersede the multitude of worthless publications formerly in circulation by others of a religious and moral tendency. Agents are sent forth into every district of the country, carrying with them a supply of useful, cheap, and attractive literature. The managers of some of these associations seem to have felt that some kind of union was wanted, and accordingly the "Church of England Book-Hawking Union" was formed. It does not purport to interfere with the arrangements of the local societies, but its aim is to give the strength of union to all, and thus to lessen their expenses, diminish their difficulties, and enable all to benefit by each other's experience. The general success of the system of book-hawking seems to have been most encouraging; for instance, a society in the eastern counties, employing one hawker, sold during the year to the amount of 310*l.*; another, in the south, to the amount of 330*l.* The largest association, employing five hawkers and an assistant, sold nearly 855*l.* worth. In one district, where the work is carried on by an individual clergyman, employing one hawker, books and prints were sold last year to the amount of 500*l.* A hawker in the north is selling weekly to the amount of 4*l.* 9*s.*, almost entirely among the colliers, visiting each colliery in his district once a month. The average weekly sales of one of the southern hawkers are

more than five guineas. Another, near London, sometimes sells 9*l.* worth in a week. In addition to the large number of secular works circulated by this means, the sale of Bibles and Prayer-books has been considerable. In one midland district, 840 Bibles and Testaments were sold in the year; by a southern society, 877, and by another, 1056. One of the Welsh hawkers sold 410 Bibles in the year. Of Prayer-books and Church-services nearly 1000 were sold in one society, and by others much larger numbers. The county association, employing six men, sold in one year 2500 Bibles and Testaments, and nearly 8000 Prayer-books and Church-services. Books of a useful kind—such as those on cookery, gardening, &c.—meet with a ready sale, and the average number is greatly on the increase. It seems that the largest sale is among labourers; then servants, tradesmen, and mechanics, very few being sold to gentlemen. The sale of small books of course preponderates; the average price of publications sold being usually about 4*d.* Although the present system of book-hawking is not yet self-supporting, yet it is believed to be a means by which a great amount of good is done by a small outlay. The principal aim of the societies is to raise the tastes of the people, and to promote a desire for purer and higher literature than at present finds ready access to the dwellings of the poor.

CROOKES v. PETTER AND OTHERS.—In the Rolls' Court, before the Master, on Wednesday, Mr. Roundell Palmer (with whom was Mr. Dickinson) moved for an injunction in this case to restrain the defendants, the proprietors of the *Photographic News*, from interfering with the plaintiff, in his capacity as editor of that journal, from altering any articles against his wish, from omitting any articles which he as editor desired to have inserted, from altering the title of the journal by omitting his name as editor, or from publishing any number of it without stating that all communications were to be addressed to him as editor. It appeared from the allegations that, in January 1859, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants that the plaintiff should act as editor of the journal for a period of fifteen years, receiving by way of salary a royalty upon the sale of the work, and on condition, among other things, that the plaintiff should devote his best abilities to the interest of the publication, and should not connect himself with any other work "of a similar character, or with one treating of the art of photography." Shortly after the publication of the work gradual misunderstandings appear to have arisen between the parties, which were brought to a crisis in December 1859, by the plaintiff connecting himself with another paper, called the *Chemical News*; the plaintiff, on the one hand, contending that his connection with the chemical journal would do good rather than harm to the photographic one, and the defendants, on the other, indignantly repudiating such a conclusion, and insisting that the plaintiff had violated the terms of his agreement with them by joining the *Chemical News* while in their employ as editor of the *Photographic News*. In this state of things, and under irritation from other causes which it would not be fair to go into in the present condition of the case, the defendants had removed the plaintiff's name as editor from the *Photographic News*, and virtually repudiated his having anything further to do with its conduct. The reading of the affidavits in the case had not concluded at one o'clock, when his Honour rose to attend the Queen's levee. Mr Selwyn and Mr Westlake appeared for the defendants.

AMERICA.—The following are some of the principal announcements of reprints and original works by American publishers. By Robert M. Dewitt, New York: "The Wood Rangers," by Captain Mayne Reid. By Harper and Brothers, New York: "Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan," by Laurence Oliphant; "Wheat and Tares;" "Norman Sinclair, an Autobiography;" "Kohl's Kitchi-Gami;" "Lucy Crofton," by the author of "The Days of My Life;" "Laird of Norlaw," &c. By Brown, Taggard, and Chase, Boston: "An Arctic Boat Journey," by Dr. I. I. Hayes, late Surgeon to the Kane Expedition. By Calvert Blanchard, New York: "Somnambulism and Cramp," by Baron Reichenbach, translated from the German by John S. Hittel. By Derby and Jackson, New York: "The complete Works of Thomas Hood," in 6 vols. By W. A. Townsend and Co., New York: "The Queens of Society, a Series of Memoirs of the most celebrated Women of the last two and present Centuries" (a work not yet published in England by the Messrs. Hogg), illustrated; "Against Wind and Tide," by Holme Lee.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON AND CO. of New York have published a handsome volume containing a selection of the best games of chess played by Mr. Morphy, with critical and analytical notes by J. Lowenthal.

MISS HARRIET PRESCOTT (says Ada Clare in the *New York Saturday Press*) "has finished her story of the 'Amber Gods,' in the *Atlantic Monthly*. For me it is a superb story. I felt while reading it as I did when I saw Ristori for the first time, as if all my faculties were locked in a trance, and I was alive only through speechless admiration. For me this is eloquence, this is poetry, this is action. I rejoice with myself, I wring my own hands laughing, I throw myself with tears of pleasure on my own breast—a

new admiration is born to me, my life is enlarged, my soul has another pulse."

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON, has published the "Memoir of Rev. Henry Lobdell, M.D. late Missionary of the American Board at Mosul (who died at the early age of 28), including the early History of the Assyrian Mission." By Rev. W. S. Tyler, D.D., Graves Professor of Greek in Amherst College, his college instructor and friend.

AMONG RECENT REPRINTS AND TRANSLATIONS published in the States, we observe the following. In the case of some English books we give the prices for the sake of contrast:—"Saint Paul: Five Discourses," By Adolphe Monod. Translated from the French by Rev. J. H. Myers, D.D. (Andover. W. F. Draper; Boston, Gould and Lincoln). "Paley's Evidences of Christianity." With Annotations by Richard Whately, D.D. (New York, James Miller.) "The Elements of Perspective." By John Ruskin, author of *Modern Painters*. 62*¢*. (New York, John Wiley.) "Alison's History of Europe." Eighth and concluding volume. [The work, complete in 8 vols., 12*dols.*] (New York, Harper and Brothers.) "Capt. McClintock's Narrative of the Voyage of the Fox, in Search of Sir John Franklin." With twenty illustrations and four elaborate maps. 1*dol.* 25 cents. [Only authorised edition.] (Boston, Ticknor and Fields.) "Life in Spain: Past and Present." By Walter Thornbury. 1*dol.* (New York, Harper and Brothers.) "The Adopted Heir." By Miss Pardoe. 1*dol.* 25 cents. (Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson and Brothers.) "On the Origin of Species." By Charles Darwin, M.A. 1*dol.* 25 cents. (New York, D. Appleton and Co.) "Odio-Magnetic Letters." By Baron Reichenbach; translated from the German by John S. Hittel. (New York, Calvin Blanchard.)

WE EXTRACT from the New York Observer an interesting account of the Tamil and English Dictionary, by Dr. Myron Winslow, of Madras, in the service of the American Board of Missions: "This great work has now been for several years in a course of preparation, under the critical and careful scholarship of Dr. Winslow. But for the want of funds it might be completed and published within some two or three years from the present time. It is much to be regretted that so great and important a work, and one on which so much talent and money have been expended, should be permitted to stop for the want of funds. It is a work designed and adapted to pour the wealth of English Christian literature into the Tamil mind; thus striking an effective blow at the foundation of Brahmanism, and establishing the Christian religion in pagan India. It is printed in treble columns on each page, in imperial octavo, equal to common quarto, of about 1000 pages. The etymology of the words is 'traced from their roots, with extended definitions and examples in English and Tamil; all the more common botanical, grammatical, astronomical, and other scientific terms, and the terms in Hindu philosophy, being also given and explained.' So very cheap is labour in India, that the whole expense of preparing and finishing this great work will be only about seven thousand dollars. The labour of Dr. Winslow upon it—a labour of some three or four hours per day for many years—is not included, as he is in the service of the American Board, and his work is a free contribution of time and culture to this service. By dividing the required sum into seventy shares of 100 dollars each, every person taking a share may receive ten copies, and thus leave five hundred copies of the twelve hundred being printed for the Board to dispose of in benevolent furtherance of its great object. As soon as fifty shares are thus secured, this important work will be resumed: as the Madras Government will take ten shares, and Dr. Winslow generously offers to be responsible for the remainder. The work is already one-third through the press, and there it must remain, unless the means of perfecting it are furnished. Dr. Winslow is becoming advanced in years, and it is feared that protracted and severe labour under the sultry skies of India may terminate his life before this work is completed, unless it is put directly forward. This would be a very serious calamity, in my view, and should, if possible, be averted."

FRANCE.—"It is stated (says the Paris correspondent of a contemporary) that the first independent journal, not only in France but in Europe (I mean the *Journal des Débats*), is on the point of being sold, and that it will don the livery of the Tuileries. The purchaser is said to be nominally M. Michel Chevalier—in reality M. Pereire, of Credit Mobilier notoriety. The writers will all be appointed by Government, and the men to whose writings the *Débats* has been indebted for its reputation, the Prevost Paradols, Lemoines, St. Marc-Girardins, &c., will leave it *en masse*. I have this report from a good source; but until this disgraceful bargain is accomplished I shall to the last cling to the hope that it may prove untrue."

DENTU, OF PARIS, has published "La Question Hongroise," by Barthélemy de Szemere, formerly Minister of the Interior in Hungary, and of which we observe an English edition announced by Mr. Bentley.

M. MARY-LAFON, the historical and antiquarian writer, has in the press a volume with a significant title: "Mille Ans de Guerre entre Rome et les Papes."

FRANCK OF PARIS is about to add to his "Bibliothèque Russe et Polonoise" the well-known memoirs of General Maunstein upon Russia.

THE FOURTH VOLUME of M. C. Hatin's elaborate history of the press in France (the first important work of the kind ever written) is announced as on the verge of publication.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THIERS' GREAT WORK, "The History of the Consulate and the Empire," announce that the new volume, the seventeenth, will be published on an early day in the ensuing month.

A NEW EDITION is appearing at Paris of Madame de Grouchy's French translation of Adam Smith's "Theory of Moral Sentiments." The editor, who supplies an introduction and notes, is M. H. Baudrilart, professor at the College of France.

THERE IS BALM IN GILEAD FOR M. VUILLLOT, the editor of the suppressed *Univers*: his "Ca et là" has reached a second edition (revised and augmented); an honour which has also been conferred on M. Haas' volume in refutation of Michelet's "L'Amour."

THE THIRD AND FOURTH VOLUMES of Béranger's Correspondence are announced for the end of the month.

GERMANY.—THE FIRST VOLUME of a German translation of Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilization" has just been published by Winter, of Leipzig. The translator (with the author's sanction) is Arnold Ruge, the well-known *littérateur* and democratic propagandist.

A SECOND EDITION of the German translation of Mr. Maguire's work on Rome has made its appearance at Ratisbon.

A BIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT COMPOSER SPOHR, by "Alexander Malibran," (?) has appeared at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, entitled "Louis Spohr: sein Leben und Wirken." The work includes a list of the great maestro's pupils from 1805 to 1856.

A TRANSLATION OF BÉRANGER'S "DERNIERS CHANSONS" into German, executed by Karl Walter, has been published at Leipzig.

HERDER'S "REISE NACH ITALIEN," consisting of his correspondence with his wife, has been recently published at Giessen. It is edited by Heinrich Düntzer and F. G. von Herder.

TEUBNER, OF LEIPZIG, has lately published the first volume of a work long and eagerly expected by classical scholars—a critical edition of Virgil, by Otto Ribbeck, Professor of the University of Berne. It comprises the Eclogues and the Georgics, with an original text, various readings, &c. &c. The eclogues are divided into strophes, on the principle laid down by the editor in the essay which he contributed to the "Jahrbuch für Philologie" in 1857.

ITALY.—The press of Rome boasts of three papers. There is the *Giornale di Roma*, the *Diario Romano*, and, last and least, the *Vero Amico del Popolo*. The three "organs" of Papal opinion bear a suspicious resemblance to each other. The *Diario* is a feeble reproduction of the *Journal*, and the *People's True Friend* is a yet feebler compound of the two. The *Giornale* consists of four pages, a little larger in size than those of the *Leader*, and with about as much matter altogether as is contained in two of your pages. The type is delightfully large, and the spaces between the lines are really pleasant to look at. Next to a Roman journalist, the position of a Roman compositor must be the pleasantest in the newspaper world.—*Roman Correspondent of the Leader*.

THE EXCELLENT Revista Contemporanea of Turin, suspended in June last, has been resumed recently. Among the more notable articles in the last number is a long and able paper by Roberto d'Azeglio, on the reform of art-instruction in Piedmont and Lombardy, and a biographical study by Cesar Cantu, the celebrated historian.

TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD AND TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 16, Wellington street North, Strand, W.C.]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—James Wright and Henry Gilbert, Sudbury, Suffolk, builders.—Grant and Co., Ludgate-hill, lithographic printers.

DIVIDENDS.—March 7, James Burton, Atherstone, Warwickshire, Bookseller.

CERTIFICATE TO BE GRANTED.—March 5, C. Wilmer, Liverpool, newspaper proprietor.

COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—A final order will be made in the matter of the following person, petitioner for protection from process, at the court-house of the said court, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, unless cause be shown to the contrary, as follows: on Friday, the 24th of February, at eleven o'clock precisely, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law, Richard King Hales, formerly of 58, Selby-street East, Waterloo-town, Mile-end, Middlesex, assistant to a news-vendor, next of the Coopers' Arms beer-shop, 1, Richard-street, Limehouse, Middlesex, beer-shop-keeper, next of 2, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, assistant to a new-vendor and vocalist, next of 80, Church-lane, Whitechapel, Middlesex, news-vendor, next and now of 12, Catherine-street, Strand, Middlesex, and 52, Bookham-street, New North-road, Hoxton, Middlesex, news-vendor.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

[Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By Messrs. CUNDALL and MILLER, Booksellers, Norwich.

Dubrunfaut on Distillation.

Distillation, any work on.

National Society's Papers. Jan. 1859.

By Mr. A. FRANCK, Bookseller, 67, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist. 1st series. Vols. 1. to XX.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vols. I. to XII.

Maha Charatta, 4 vols. Calcutta.

Loudon's Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, or the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, 8 vols.

Asiatic Researches. Vols. I. to X. (Lond. 1779 and fol.)

By Mr. JAMES NEW, Bookseller, 371, High-street, Cheltenham.

Kennaway's Sermons preached at Cheltenham, 8vo.

Kennaway's Sermons preached at Brighton, fcp. 8vo.

Pitman's Sermons for the Year, 2 vols. 8vo.

Pitman's Sermons for the Year (Second Course), 2 vols. 8vo.

Girdlestone's Sermons for the Year, 2 vols. 12mo.

By Messrs. SLATTER and ROSE, Booksellers, 263, High-street, Oxford.

Hilarion de Coste's Éloges et les Vies des Princesses et Dames Illustres. 1647.

Brantome, Vies des Princesses et Dames Illustres Andrews' (Bp.) Sermons (Anglo-Catholic Lib.) Vol. II.

Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerage.

Morell's History of Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo.

By Messrs. WILLIAMS and NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, W.C.

Huber's Natural History of the Honey Bee. 2 copies Euripides (all Plays edited by Elmsley).

Trench's Deficiencies of English Dictionaries

Trench's The Star of the Wise Men

Cook's (Capt.) Voyages and Life, by Young.

COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MESSRS. SOUTHGATE and BARRETT, at 22, Fleet-street, on Monday, February 20, at 1 o'clock, Remains of Popular Modern Books, in quires and bound.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ALTON.—Seamanship, and its associated duties in the Royal Navy. By Lieut. A. H. ALTON, R.N. Together with a Treatise on Nautical Surveying, and woodcuts. Fcp 8vo cl 9s. Routledge and Co.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery: or Year-book of Facts in Science and Art for 1860. Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements. Edited by David A. Wells. 8vo cl 7s. 6d. (Gould and Son, Boston) Trübner and Co.

ARNDT.—An English Grammar for Classical Schools, with questions, and a course of exercises; being a practical introduction to English prose composition. By Thomas Kerchever Arnold. 6th edit 12mo cl 4s. 6d. Livingtons.

BAIZAC.—History of the Grandeur and Downfall of Cesar Bircoum. By M. de Baizac. Translated by John Hawkins Simpson. Cr 8vo cl 7s. Saunders, Otley and Co.

BAXTER.—Hints to Thinkers; or, Lectures for the Times. By W. E. Baxter. Fcp 8vo bds 1s 6d. Routledge and Co.

BAXTER.—The Saints' Everlasting Rest; or, a Treatise of the Blessed state of the Saints in their enjoyment of God in Glory. In Four Parts. By Richard Baxter. With a Preliminary Essay by John Morison. 8vo cl 7s. W. Tegg.

BUSK.—Tabular Arrangement of the Company Drill, in accordance with the latest regulations for the Line, the Militia, and for Volunteers. Compiled by Hans Busk. In cloth case, 3s. Routledge and Co.

CARPENTER.—A Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms. By William Carpenter. 5th edit, revised and enlarged, by Rev. W. Webster. 12mo cl 3s 6d. W. Tegg.

CENTRAL Italy and Diplomatic Interference. 8vo swd 1s. Chapman and Hall.

CHAPTERS on Flowers. By Charlotte Elizabeth. New edit fcp 8vo cl 5s. Seeley and Co.

CHAVASSE.—Advice to a Mother on the Management of her Offspring. By P. Henry Chavasse. 5th edit 12mo swd 2s 6d. Churchill.

CHRIST'S Minstrel's Album, containing thirty of their best Songs and Choruses, with Symphonies and Pianoforte Accompaniments. Fol cl gilt 7s 6d. Musical Bouquet Office.

CLARK.—The Convert, and other Poems. By Frank Foreman Clark. Fcp 8vo cl gilt 5s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

COOLEY.—The Elements of Geometry, simplified and explained, with Facsimile Geometry and Supplement. By W. D. Cooley. 12mo cl ewd 2s. Williams and Norgate.

COOPER.—Memoirs, Letters, and Speeches of Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chancellor; with other Papers illustrating his Life, from his Birth to the Restoration. Edited by William Douglas Christie. Royal 8vo cl 10s 6d. J. Murray.

DEMANS.—The Analysis of Sentences; with Applications to Parsing, Punctuation, and Composition. By Robert Demans. 2nd edit revised, 12mo swd 6d. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh) Simpkin and Co.

D'ORSEY.—Portuguese Colloquial Phrases and Idioms; a New Guide to Portuguese Conversation. By Rev. Alex. J. D'Orsey. 2nd edit fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Trübner and Co.

DOWER.—A School Atlas of Modern Geography; containing 40 Maps, prepared from the best authorities, and including the latest discoveries, with a copious Index. By John Dower. New edit revised, royal 8vo bds 12s. Ward and Lock.

EDMONS.—Henry of Richmond, Part II. A Drama in Five Acts. By John Sibbald Edmon. Cr 8vo cl 7s. Livingtons.

FAWCETT.—An Exposition of the Gospel according to St. John. By the Rev. John Fawcett. 3 vols 8vo cl limp 21s. Hatchard and Co.

FAWCETT.—Christian Life; or, the Principles and Practice which distinguish the genuine Christian, illustrated in Thirty Discourses. By John Fawcett. New edit 8vo cl limp 7s. Hatchard and Co.

FAY.—Scripture Readings and Addresses, to be used with the Order for the Visitation of the Sick, compiled from various sources. By the Rev. George Little Woodhouse Fauquier. 12mo roan limp 2s 6d. Livingtons.

FORBES.—Memoirs of a Banking House. By the late Sir William Forbes, of Pittslo. 8vo cl 3s 6d. W. and R. Chambers.

FOREIGN Office List (The), for January, 1860. 8vo swd 2s 6d. Harrison.

FREE.—History of the Reign of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre. From numerous unpublished sources, including MS. documents in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Archives du Royaume de France, &c. Part I. Henry IV. and the League. By Martha Walker Freer. 2 vols post 8vo cl 21s. Hurst and Blackett.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON.—Manual of Algebra. Part I. By the Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, and the Rev. Samuel Haughton. Fcp 8vo swd 2s; cl 2s 6d. Longman and Co.

GATTY.—Parables from Nature. By Mrs. Alfred Gatty, complete in one vol. New edit. 32mo cl 3s 6d. Bell and Daldy.

GAUSSEN.—The World's Birthday: a Book for the Young. By Prof. L. Gausсен. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

GROTIUS.—The Truth of the Christian Religion, in six books, by Hugo Grotius. To which are added—Book I. Concerning the choice of our opinion amongst the different sects of Christians. Book 2. Against indifference in the choice of our religion. New edit. Translated by John Clarke. Cr 8vo cl 3s. (J. Hall and Son, Cambridge.) Simpkin and Co.

HAMILTON.—A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations. By Frank Hastings Hamilton. 250 woodcuts. 8vo cl 25s. (Blanchard and Lea, Philadelphia.) Trübner and Co.

HAIRDWICK.—History of the Preston Strikes and Lock-outs; reprinted from the "History of Preston and its Environs." By Charles Hardwick. 8vo swd 6d. (Worthington and Co, Preston.) Simpkin and Co.

HARRIS.—The Altar of the Household: containing a hymn, a prayer, a select portion of Holy Writ, and appropriate devotional reflections for every morning and evening throughout the year; also prayers, hymns, and thanksgivings for particular occasions; and an introduction by the Rev. Lindsay Alexander. Edited by the Rev. Jno. Harris, assisted by eminent contributors. 7th thousand, royal 4to cl gilt 21s; with illustrations 25s. R. Griffin and Co.

HARRY Birkett: the Story of a Man who Helped Himself. By the author of "Liverpool Life." "Rambles in the Lake District," &c. Fcp 8vo cl 5s. W. Tweedie.

HOOD.—Poems of Wit and Humour. By Thomas Hood. 9th edit fcp 8vo cl 5s. E. Moxon and Co.

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